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Bradley's

GARDEN ANNUAL-1949

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

•

PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.

131 Dorrance St.

COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE



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The BEST of the NEW Selections

Our offerings of flower seeds, as always, includes the best of the newer introductions as well as the older favorites. Here are a few we recommend heartily.



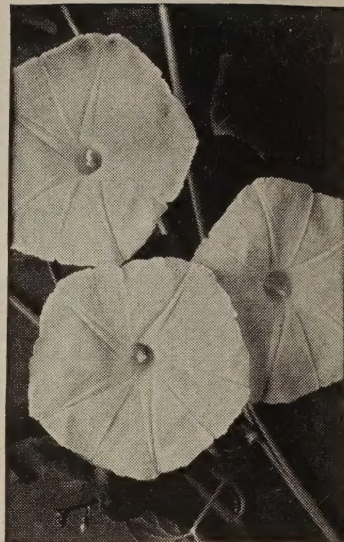
PETUNIA
"Silver Medal"

1949 All America! Medium large. Rich, pure salmon pink in color. Vigorous. Pkt. 50c.



PETUNIA
"Glamour"

Large single flowers have huge ruffled petals of shining salmon-rose pink. Pkt. 25c.



MORNING GLORY
"Pearly Gates"

Clear, shining white with light cream shading at throat. Often 4 1/2" across. Pkt. 50c.

A COMPLETE GUIDE for the home gardener

This Garden Annual is more than just a seed catalog. In addition, it is a complete guide for the home gardener, containing more real, down-to-earth gardening information than any seed catalog you've ever read.

As you will notice, we have crammed this book with facts. You'll find practical answers to hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked each year.

Whether you're a beginner or an experienced gardener, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages. You can begin using the book right now as a guide for your planning. Then, later on, use it as a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We're always here to serve you and help you with your gardening problems. Let's get together often!



PETUNIA
"Double Colossal Rose"

Double, 5-inch flowers in lovely rose shades. 1948 All America. Pkt. \$1.00.



ASTER
"El Monte"

A bright crimson super-giant aster. All-American bronze medal winner. Pkt. 20c.



MARIGOLD
"Redhead"

Dwarf marigold with large single flowers of rich mahogany and gold. Pkt. 25c.



CALENDULA
"Persimmon Beauty"

A giant strain. Large, brilliant orange flowers on 12" to 18" stems. Pkt. 15c.

Copyright, 1949. H. B. Law, Chicago



SCABIOSA
"Imperial Giants"

Large, new type with double flowers in many soft colors. Grow three feet tall. Packet, 15c.



Please note that our seed listings are held within sensible limits. You may find other catalogs with larger lists but none with selections more conscientiously made for this particular territory.



CALENDULA
"Sunset Shades"

Large double flowers on tall plants. All of the lovely oranges and golds of sunsets. Packet, 15c.



from YOUR Seed Store

We're proud to present this book as our Spring Greeting to neighboring gardeners. We're sure you'll find it extremely valuable.

Before you go into the fascinating pages that follow, we want to point out that this book is not primarily a mail-order catalog. Rather, it is a message from a good neighbor. It comes from **a complete garden supply center**, which has everything right on hand, ready for you to see and inspect. Unlike the usual mail-order catalog, this book is designed to help you . . .

1. As a pre-season garden-planning guide.
2. As a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We have made it our job to serve (both in our store and by means of this book) the gardeners and growers of our own area. We work always with the needs of our neighbors' gardens in mind. We know from experience exactly what these local needs are. And we choose our stocks carefully to suit these needs.

Don't you agree, then, that it is wise to shop here where **YOUR GARDENING NEEDS AND PROBLEMS** are understood? Why take chances on far-away sources for your garden seeds and supplies?

- * WE OFFER A COMPLETE, YEAR-ROUND, LOCAL GARDEN SERVICE.
- * WE OFFER ONLY GOOD, FRESH SEEDS—PACKET OR BULK.
- * WE OFFER A COMPLETE SUPPLY SERVICE.
- * WE OFFER CHEERFUL, EXPERT GARDEN COUNSEL.

PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

MAIL ORDERS: On mail orders, all garden and lawn seeds are sent postpaid. On all other items, add parcel post charges to your remittance.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE: Success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

Bradley's Seed Store
131 Dorrance Street
Providence 3, R. I.



BANTAM POWER MOWER

18-inch cutting width

Capacity—2 acres
per day

Delivered price

\$127.50

Slightly higher in West



LAWN QUEEN POWER MOWER

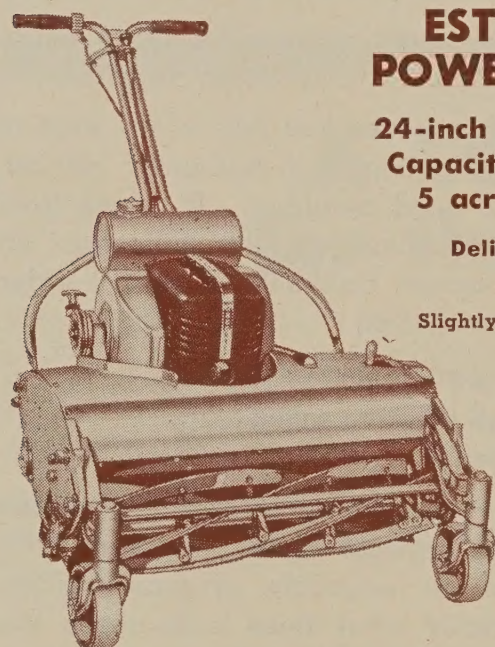
20-inch cutting width

Capacity—2 1/2
acres per day

Delivered price

\$150.00

Slightly higher in West



ESTATE 24 POWER MOWER

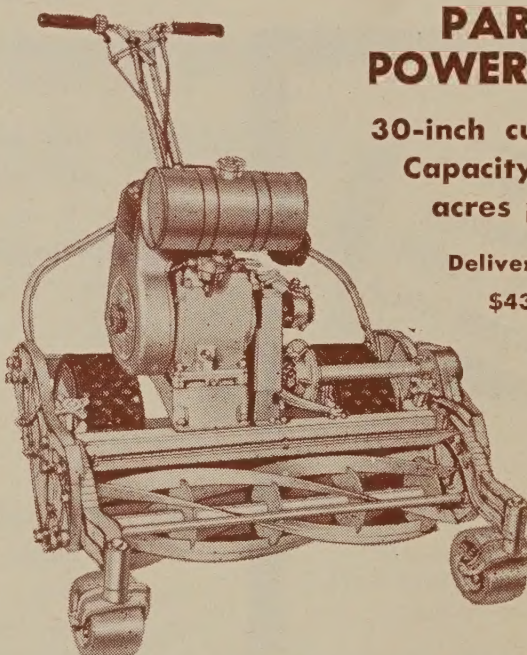
24-inch cutting width

Capacity—2 1/2 to
5 acres per day

Delivered price

\$300.00

Slightly higher in West



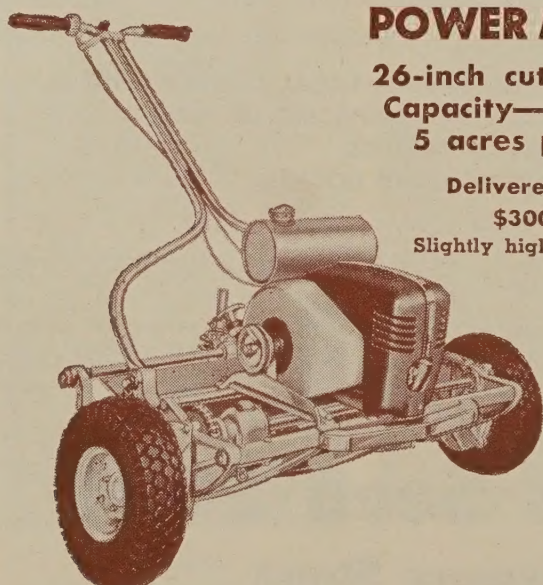
PARK 30 POWER MOWER

30-inch cutting width

Capacity—4 to 7
acres per day

Delivered price

\$435.00



LAWN KING POWER MOWER

26-inch cutting width

Capacity—2 1/2 to
5 acres per day

Delivered price

\$300.00

Slightly higher in West



ALL-STEEL HAND MOWER

Slightly higher in West

Delivered prices

16 inch—\$33.00

18 inch—\$34.50

Slightly higher in West

LAWN SEEDS

... from a "home" seedsman who knows the lawn needs of this territory!

The only way to thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your soil and climatic conditions, and the only way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist who knows your territory.

Astoria Bent

Produces numerous root stocks which spread underground and throw up new shoots, making a very thick turf. This Bent has a good color and is excellent for lawns and putting greens. Does not require as much cutting as Creeping Bent.

Seaside Bent

A true creeping Bent. The plant is dwarf, and multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions. With proper watering and care, it makes a strong, enduring turf. If damaged it heals over promptly.

Chewings Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways.

White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Succeeds best on moist ground or during wet seasons.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Produces a deep dark green lawn of close thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants are very hardy.

Domestic Rye Grass

A quick-growing annual, valuable in lawn mixtures as a nurse crop, to keep lawn green while better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Succeeds well on almost any soil.

Perennial Rye Grass

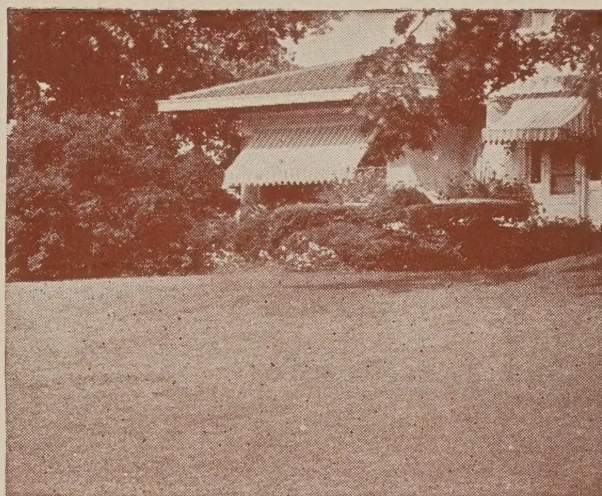
A quick growing grass, most suitable for mixtures. Succeeds on almost any soil not water sogged.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails—and therefore makes an excellent supplement for it.

Other Grasses

Besides the lawn grasses listed here, we can also supply just about any other grasses you may need. We carry a complete line of all varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country. Just tell us what you want!



FOR SUNNY PLOTS

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grasses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grasses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



FOR SHADY SPOTS

Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers... and have blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



FOR SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries... or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

BRADLEY'S

1949 Grass and Field Seed Prices

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alfalfa	\$ 0.85	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.75	\$65.00
Bent, Rhode Island	1.75	8.00	15.00	130.00
Creeping	2.00	9.00	17.00	140.00
Buckwheat	0.20	0.90	1.75	15.00
Clover, Alsike	0.75	3.50	6.75	65.00
Ladino	3.50	16.00	31.00	
Red	1.00	4.75	9.00	85.00
Sweet	0.45	2.00	3.95	35.00
White Dutch	1.50	7.00	13.00	120.00
Wild White	2.00	9.00	17.50	150.00
Fescue, Chewings	1.00	4.75	9.00	85.00
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.15	5.45	10.25	90.00
Canada	1.15	5.45	10.25	90.00
Millet, Hungarian	0.25	1.00	1.80	15.00
Japanese	0.20	0.90	1.60	13.00
Orchard Grass	0.45	2.15	4.00	38.00
Rape	0.35	1.50	2.90	27.00
Red Top	1.00	4.85	9.50	90.00
Rye Grass, Domestic	0.38	1.63	3.13	25.00
Perennial	0.45	2.00	3.75	32.00
Timothy	0.45	2.00	3.75	35.00



FARM SEEDS

ALFALFA—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties, adapted to this territory.

MILLET—An excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

SORGHUMS—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

VETCH—A great producer for hay, pasture or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

CLOVERS

Alsike—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

Medium Red or June—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

Mammoth Red—Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and coarse, often used for plowing under to enrich soil.

White Dutch—A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

White Sweet (Biennial)—Excellent for pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.

GRASSES

Alta Fescue — New all-purpose, all-location grass. Highest yielding grass

**Ask for our latest
COMPLETE LIST
of varieties and prices
including many not listed
here.**

for pasture-hay-silage. Grows on wet or dry, acid or alkali soil. Takes a year to establish but lasts 20 years or more.

Brome Grass—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Very early, and stays green late in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Excellent for pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy. Roots form tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so often sown in mixtures with other grasses.

Orchard Grass—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Will grow in shady places.

Reed Canary Grass—Especially suited to swampy, over-flowed lands; but thrives on uplands where moisture is abundant. Makes splendid pasture, very early; lasts to late fall.

Red Top—Valuable for most soils. A good permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Grows successfully on alkali lands where other grasses fail.

Rye Grass, Domestic—Fast growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Rye Grass, Perennial—A good pasture grass. Grows quickly and withstands drought reasonably well.

Sudan Grass—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is warm.

Timothy—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suitable for permanent pasture. Should not be cut too early or pastured too late in fall.

SEED POTATOES

Our certified stocks are the most economical you can plant. They reduce your hazards to a minimum and give you bigger production with fewer culls.

SEED CORN

Our selection of seed corn is built on an intimate knowledge of the kinds that do best in this locality. We have the best kinds for your particular soil and climate.

More and more, the problem of seed corn is becoming localized as new hybrids are released. It is important to have those hybrids best fitted to your growing conditions.

We have the right hybrids for you!
Ask about our selection . . . especially adapted to this region.



1949 Spring Prices OATS

1 lb. 10c
10 lbs. 85c
Bushel \$2.48

FIELD CORN

Sweepstakes, Yellow Dent
Improved Leaming

1 lb. 20c
10 lbs. \$1.60
Bushel \$6.50

ONION SETS

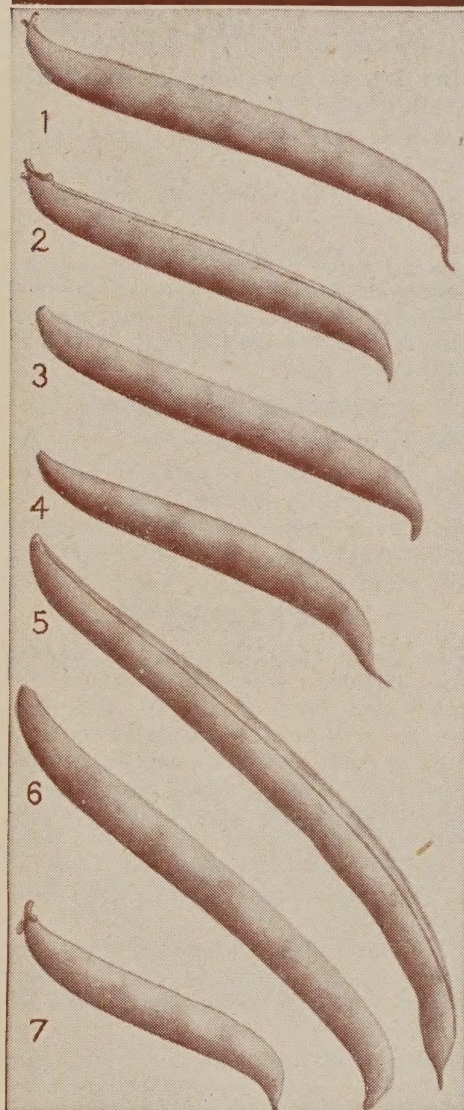
Red—1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.75

White—1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.75

Yellow—1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Carefully selected
for your territory!



BEANS

1. Bountiful 2. Stringless Green Pod
3. Tendergreen 4. Giant Stringless Green
Pod 5. Kentucky Wonder 6. Kentucky
Wonder Wax 7. Golden Wax, Improved.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to ½" depth. Thin plants to 6 inches apart and when a year old transplant to heavily enriched beds. 1 oz. sows 60' of drill.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Sow in rows 2½' to 3½' apart. Plant seed 1½" to 2" deep and 3 to 4" apart. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a longer bearing period.) Plant every two weeks.

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods dark green, 6-6½ in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 49 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—5¾" pods almost round. Meaty, stringless and brittle. Medium Green. 53 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. 51 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax (fr)—Stocky, large, strongly productive plants. Pods, golden yellow, tender, stringless. 55 days.

Vegetables for Freezing

The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Beans, Pole

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long, slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

London Horticultural or Cranberry—Hardy, good climber. 5" pods flat-oval, dark green when young, splashed with red. Slightly curved, stringless, little fiber and very fleshy. 70 days.

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber long-bearing.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. 68 days.

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush—Know as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plant small, early and bushy. Very productive. 65 days.

Continued on Page 8

Beans

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED



It's just plain horse sense to buy garden seed from the seedsman—and nowhere else!

OLD GARDENER SAYS

One excuse for growing your own vegetables (beside the fact that they cost you less) is that you can never buy them as good as you can pick them from your own garden.

Don't be conservative when it comes to using your own produce. It costs you so little and you get so much that it will pay you to try some interesting combinations. A special favorite with many is a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand

Spinach. Somehow this tones down the "earthy" taste that some object to in chard.

And have you tried lettuce cooked with young peas? A wonderful combination. Young green onion tops with peas is another. Speaking of green onions, try cooking them in bunches like asparagus and serving with Hollandaise sauce. A real treat for epicures!

And, if you have a freezer, try freezing clean washed mint for winter use in fresh mint sauce. Remove flower buds and course stems before freezing.

All Vegetable Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

BEANS, Continued Lima, Pole

Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.
King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large flat beans. 88 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.
Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red. 58 days.

BEETS, STOCK (Mangel Wurzel)

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows 2½' to 3' apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves

may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular chard. Upright in growth with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty, delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼-1½ in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CABBAGE

Sow seeds in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seeds germinate 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Goldren Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3-lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Heavy yield variety. Very large heads, flat and solid. Leaves light gray-green. 100 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round, purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick. 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Continued on Page 10

OLD GARDENER SAYS . . .

Even though most folks have trouble growing it, Chinese Cabbage is a crop worth considering. It's a triple-treat vegetable. Eat it fresh as a salad, cook it as greens or use it raw as a relish. And it's one salad crop you can store for winter use, to take the place of perishable lettuce.

The trick in growing it is timing. Don't seed it before July 1st. If you plant it too early, there is some mechanism inside the plant that forces it to produce flowers and go to seed instead of heading up. But if

you wait until after July 1st, it will form a firm, tight head instead.

Another difficulty is that plant lice or aphids love this plant, as do certain chewing insects. Getting at these pests in the folded leaves is a hard problem. The trick is to go down the row with a light dust of rotenone (which, by the way, kills both sucking and chewing insects) . . . not enough to kill but just enough to force the pests out on top for air. Then go down the row again five minutes later with a heavy dust or spray and you'll get 99% of them.



World's greatest
bargain is good
garden seed!
Where else so
much for so little?

PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS

This is a Garden Annual that you can keep right on using long after you have bought and planted your seed!

It's packed with practical, down-to-earth facts that every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find information that is mighty helpful.

You'll find all of this valuable information listed under the "How? When? Where? Why?" headings all through the HOME GARDENING GUIDE. Read it carefully, keep it handy and use it to advantage all through the year.

Planning before planting

Don't expect your garden to grow itself. Plan the crops you want and the amount of each. List them and study the planting and maturity time. Determine the amount of space you will need for the early crops that need cool weather and the time that space may again be used for hot summer crops.

Check your soil. Do you need fertilizer, humus, inoculants, seed disinfectants? Are your tools in good condition? Check back over your experiences of last year. Was there something lacking in the kinds of crops, supplies or tools? Plan now to avoid repeating any of these old mistakes and place your order for needed items early.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . It's yours for the asking.

How Much to Plant

Figure exactly the number of feet of row to plant. Consult the chart on page 18.

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops.

Decide how many times during the harvest season you want to eat a certain crop, how much of that crop you ordinarily serve to your family, and plant accordingly. Thus, if you like beans, and if you want to serve them twice a week, 1 pound at a serving, note that a 50 foot row will produce about 20 pounds. Since beans produce freely for about three weeks, a 20 foot row should give you all the snap beans your family cares to eat during that time. Why tend 50 feet of row when 20 will do?

Succession Seeding

DON'T work more land than you need to. Conserve your energy by intercrop-

ping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops are grown between slower growing plants (i.e., plant early lettuce between rows of tomato plants that won't need the space until after the lettuce is eaten). In catch cropping, plant an early crop **before** the main crop is planted. In succession cropping the main crop comes first (i.e., snap beans to be followed by late turnips). In this way you make better use of space, cut down the number of rows to tend, and make better use of water and fertilizers.

In the smaller garden, concentrate on vegetables that lose quality most rapidly when shipped any distance—delicately flavored green beans, summer squash, early cabbage and leaf lettuce. Unless you have plenty of room, better leave late cabbage, dry onions, winter squash and potatoes to commercial gardeners.

Before You Dig

Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 2½ to 3 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

Next, make a mud pie test. Pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If this can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If it hangs together, it is too wet: don't dig.

CANTALOUPE,
Rocky Ford

CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

Hearts of Gold

CARROTS,
Imperator

CUCUMBER,
Long Green

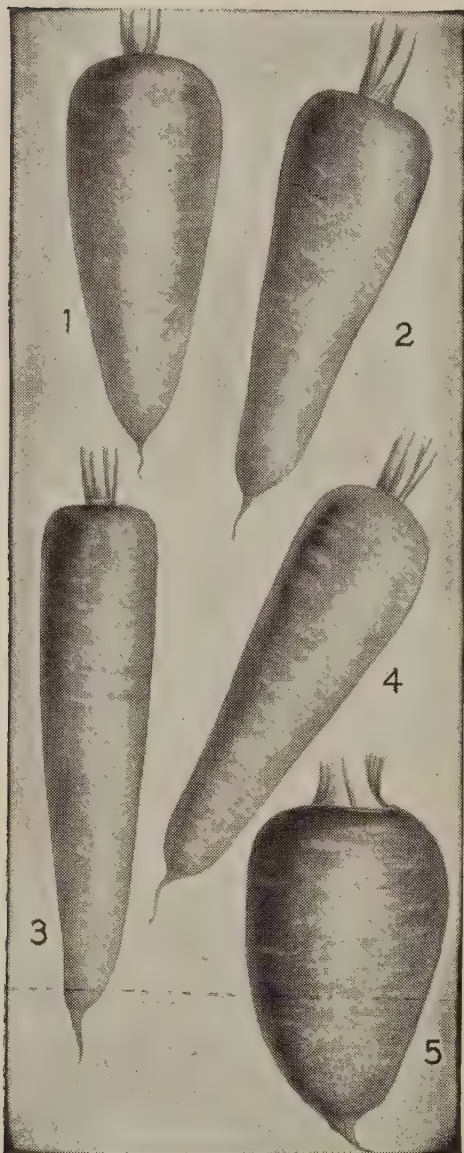
LETTUCE, Oak Leaf

COS LETTUCE, White Paris 9

Corn

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED



CARROTS

1. Chantenay Red Cored 2. Danvers Half Long 3. Improved Imperator 4. Nantes Improved Coreless 5. Oxheart.

CARROTS, Continued

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well, 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Packet 25c

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at the top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter, 55 days.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick, 120 days.

CELERY

Sow late spring for fall maturity. Have shaded beds and cover seed 1/4". Transplant when 6" high. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

COLLARD

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high; or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as best for your garden—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7 1/2 to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

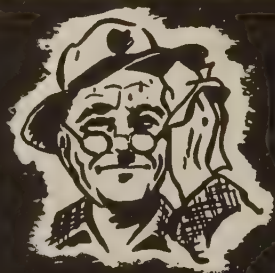
Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 rows. Cylindrical straight rowed. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

Continued on Page 12



Want more sweet corn for more weeks? We can give you the combination that turns the trick.

OLD GARDENER SAYS . . .

The harvesting of vegetables begins with planting. Try to time your planting so that the main part of the crop will just begin to mature about the time they are to be eaten or stored. This means carefull planning so you won't have a long row of bean plants, for instance, that is past its prime, with tough woody pods hardly fit to eat. A short row planted every few days will mean fewer plants to weed and cultivate and better eating on the table.

For winter storage, time your plantings so the crop will be at its best, fully mature but not tough. For canning or freezing, the crop ought to be just a little younger than this.

And speaking of storing vegetables, try to handle them like eggs in harvesting. Don't throw squash, potatoes, beets and carrots into the baskets or other containers. Lay them in instead. It will pay in better keeping and better flavor.

Poor Soil

DON'T plant in water-logged or poorly-drained soil. If your garden doesn't drain readily, find another plot or provide tile drainage. No soil will grow good root crops that dries out hard and compact. If the cost of conditioning such soil is too high, as in plots to be used only one year, omit carrots, beets, etc., and concentrate on leafy vegetables and those that produce above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, etc. You can remake such soil by adding well-rotted organic matter. This may be old manure, spent mushroom manure, peat moss, rotted compost, etc. If ashes have weathered for at least a year, they will help break up clay also. So will an application of lime or gypsum. Light sands can also be improved by adding liberal amounts of organic matter.

Extra Feeding

DON'T DEPEND on organic matter only for **feeding** your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want **natural** growth; you want crops to mature as soon as possible, and this means **extra** feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form.

Make provisions for extra feedings through the summer.

Correcting Acid or Alkaline Soils

Acid soil conditions may be corrected by

the use of lime, preferably as ground limestone, which has a longer effect. However, do not apply lime unless it is really needed. A good check on the need for lime is the way your beets grow. Usually a soil that will grow good beets contains enough lime. If you have trouble with beets, and clovers do not grow well in your vicinity, it will pay you to have your soil tested. (We have soil test kits that will show you the right amount of lime to apply.)

Alkaline soil conditions may cause bleaching and stunting of plants. This can be remedied by using soil sulphur or gypsum. Here, again, caution should be used to find out, by soil tests, the right amount to use for your particular soil and crops.

Most garden plants do best in a soil that is neither strongly alkaline or acid but nearly neutral. A soil test of pH 6.0 to 7.0 is ideal, for most crops.

Spading the Garden

The average home garden can be dug easily in five or six days, if done in stages. Usually a hand-dug garden is in better condition than one that has been plowed. Start by digging a trench the depth and width of a spade. Wheel the dirt from this trench around to the other side of the garden, where you plan to finish digging. Throw the dirt from succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last cut is then filled with the earth wheeled from the first.

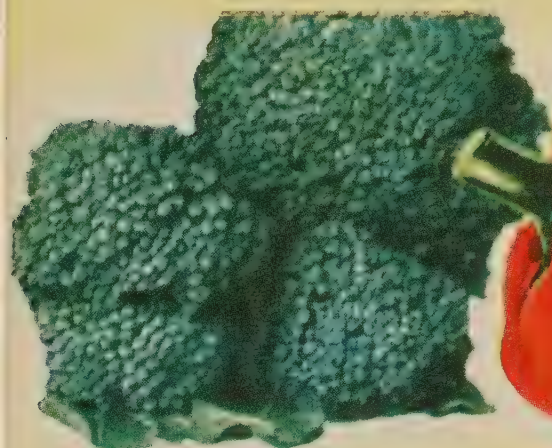
Spading vs. Plowing

Many a garden plot has been ruined by a heavy tractor that worked it too wet.

Be sure your soil passes the mud pie test before you allow a plowman to touch it. Too often, regular farm equipment is too heavy for working garden soils. DON'T work your soil too much. Remember that after you finish digging or plowing your soil has been fluffed up and loosened, so plant roots can grow through it easily. Every time you go over it you are packing it down, making it less suitable for growing plants. Most inexperienced gardeners overdo surface preparation by trying to work the surface into a fine dust. Clods should be broken up, stones raked off and trash removed, in sensible limits. If the soil was dug at the right mud pie point, most lumps should break up without too much additional cultivation.

Use a cord or garden line stretched across the garden in laying out rows. Crooked rows increase the work needed. Also, they waste space. Open furrows for sowing seed by running the end of a hoe handle along a taut cord. For most seeds this should not be more than 1/2" deep; 1" deep for peas, beans, corn, etc. Fine seeds should not be covered more than 1/4" in the furrow. If your soil cakes or crusts badly, use clean sand, or a mixture of 50-50 sand and leaf mold, or peat moss, to cover the seed. This loose mixture does not cake and allows the tender seedlings to break through readily.

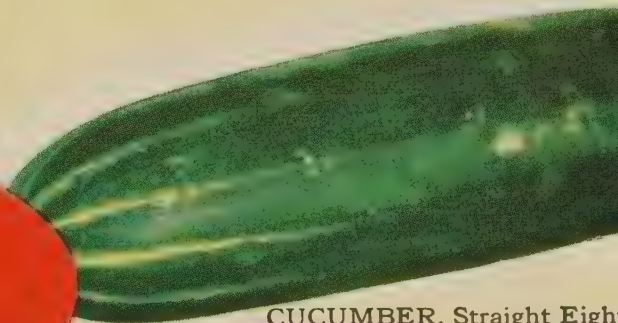
Where it is important to catch light rainfall, corn, peas, beans, etc. can be sown at the bottom of a 3" to 4" furrow, but should not be covered with more than 1" of soil.



BROCCOLI, Italian
Green Sprouting



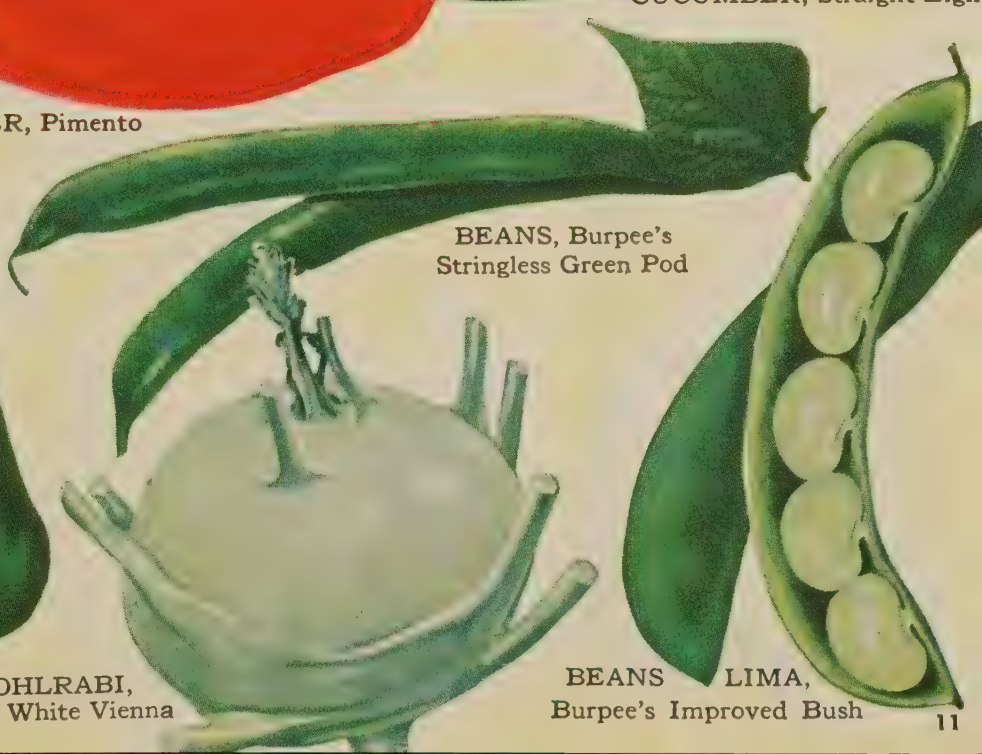
PEPPER, Pimento



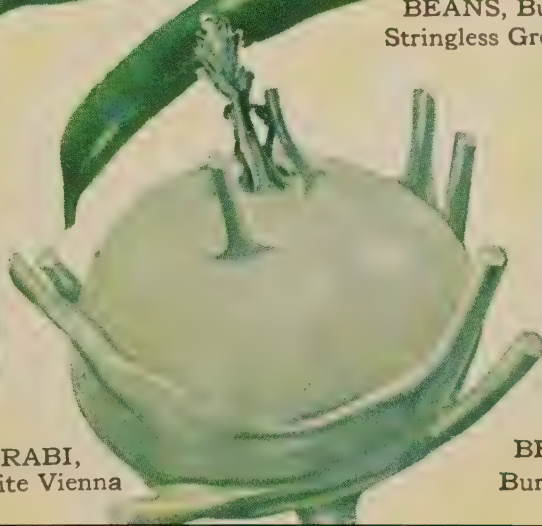
CUCUMBER, Straight Eight



SQUASH,
Table Queen



BEANS, Burpee's
Stringless Green Pod



KOHLRABI,
Early White Vienna



BEANS LIMA,
Burpee's Improved Bush

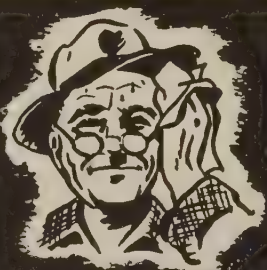
All Vegetable Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.



HERBS

1. Chives 2. Dill 3. Fennel, Sweet 4. Sage 5. Sweet Basil 6. Thyme.



If you're not sure
about your plant-
ing, just ask us.
Many a good gar-
den plan starts in
our store.

SWEET CORN, Continued

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. Good late variety. 93 days.

POP CORN

South American or Yellow Dynamite—Rich, creamy, yellow, smooth and round kernels, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9-in. long. Vigorous grower. 115 days.

New! Hybrid Pop Corn

You will be delighted with the new hybrid pop corn. Yields are terrific; every plant produces corn with satisfying of big ears, with uniform popping ability. ASK US ABOUT THESE NEW HYBRIDS!

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Seeds should be planted not over 1" deep in hills from 3' to 5' apart each way. Sow 15 to 20 seeds to a hill. When plants crowd thin to 3 plants per hill. Frequent shallow cultivation necessary until runners appear.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All-American Selections. Dark green, white spine, cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9" to 10" long. Tapered ends. Good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7¾-in. long, 2¾-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

New Hampshire Hybrid—Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low on the bush.

ENDIVE

Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Upright growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

Every garden has a place for herbs. In the vegetable garden or even in the flower garden for their ornamental appearance.

Anise—Garnish or seasoning.

Basil, Sweet—Flavor for soups.

Borage—Salad or to flavor drinks.

Caraway—Seeds and leaves for flavor.

Coriander—Flavor for candy.

Chives—Flavor for soups, stews.

Dill—Flavor for pickles.

Fennel, Sweet—Garnish or salad.

Marjoram, Sweet—Seasoning.

Rosemary—Aroma and seasoning.

Sage—Seasoning, fresh or dried.

Thyme—Aromatic seasoning.

The symbol (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables best suited for home freezing.

OLD GARDENER SAYS

Head lettuce is fine if you like it, but did you ever notice that all the fancy chefs in the big name restaurants use leaf lettuce? They pay big money for it, too, in comparison with head lettuce because it is such a perishable commodity. By growing your own, you can enjoy this luxury for practically nothing. And even the fancy chefs usually have to take some commercial variety rather than some superbly flavored home garden variety.

By the way, don't pull leaf lettuce plants up by the roots. Cut off the bunch of

leaves, with a stump about 1½" long left in the ground. This stump will throw new leaves and produce a second crop far quicker than you could grow it from seed. Lettuce is best when it grows quickly. This means using plenty of water and a light feeding with nitrate of soda, ammonium sulfate or some good general mixed fertilizer scattered between the rows about the time the third pair of leaves unfolds. By watering in this side dressing of fertilizer you get it to work quickly, and furnish the necessary water to get it moving into plant tissues.



LETTUCE

1. Great Lakes 2. Oak Leaf 3. Imperial No. 847 4. White Paris Cos

KALE OR BORECOLE

Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch—Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Use as a vegetable and for ornament. Exceptionally uniform. 55 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag—Early, thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days.

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Heading or Cabbage

Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to a rich yellow.

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium compact heads with creamy, yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and in very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial No. 847 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Very hardy. 83 days.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring summer and fall. 85 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting. 43 days.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rick, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

(See Beets, Stock)

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Bender's Surprise—Similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Continued on Page 16

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Transplanting

DON'T assume that transplanting is worth doing for itself alone. Transplanting is like an operation to a human being: the plant must recover from post-operative shock before it can take hold and start growing again. The only value in transplanting is that it allows you to use larger plants—important in short seasons. If there is ever any question as to whether to direct-seed or to transplant, always direct-seed unless quicker maturity is a factor. Even tomatoes, the crop most often transplanted, will usually produce as quickly from seed sown in the open as they will from transplants, which must grow new roots before they can begin growing again.

Use good seedlings if you must transplant. They should be medium green in color, not too tall, and the leaves should be free from spots or dead areas. Avoid seedlings that are reddened or purplish in color, or show signs of yellowing (except in the case of celery plants, which can be quite yellow and still be good).

If you want to grow your own transplants to get healthy stock, follow these directions:

DON'T BEGIN too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting. Most homes are too dark, so don't try to grow seedlings unless you can do it in a sunny window that gets direct sunshine for at least six hours.

Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of 1/3 good garden soil, 1/3 clean sand and 1/3 compost, leaf mould or other well-rooted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days. In transplanting, set the plants firmly by pressing on both sides of the stem with forefinger and thumb. If not firmed thoroughly, seedling may be killed by being hung with an air space underneath.

Always try to save as many leaves and roots as possible. Scientific tests show

that it is better to allow the transplant to wilt slightly than to remove leaves to prevent that wilting. Removing leaves slows up manufacture of plant food that will help plant recover. Liberal watering should prevent wilting.

After Transplanting

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we **sprinkle** a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking. If a crust forms after watering, break this by working with a hoe or cultivator on both sides of the row.

In the case of slow-germinating seeds like carrots and parsnips, mixing a few radish seeds in the packet will mark the row early. Otherwise you may have to delay cultivation until too late to do a good job of weed control.

DON'T take it for granted that cultivation will substitute for watering. Tests prove that pulverized soil loses just as much water after working as before. The real reason for cultivating is to destroy weeds. Weeds shade desirable plants, rob them of moisture and use up soil plant food.

Vegetable Seed Culture

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

SNAP BEANS

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of 3" to 4" furrow, 24" between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1½" of soil over seeds. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Make successive sowings every 2-3 weeks. Don't cultivate beans when wet; this may spread disease.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant two weeks later than bush snap beans, when soil is warm. Space rows 24" apart; otherwise follow instructions for snap beans.

POLE BEANS and POLE LIMAS

Both these should be planted two weeks after bush beans. Rough poles set 3 feet apart should be used. Anchor well, as heavy beanvines blow over easily. Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

SPECIAL NOTE ON ALL BEANS:

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 3" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use

until after heads have matured.

CARROTS

Pick carrots when they are the size of your little finger for sweetest flavor. They can also be left to grow to maturity for storage. When harvesting always remove alternate carrots to give space to the remaining ones.

EARLY CABBAGE — COLLARDS

Start plants inside. Set out 12" x 24" as soon as weather is settled. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before crop is wanted. Or start plants indoors 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days before frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE, Golden Acre

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

ONIONS, Green Bunching

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** de-tassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are

best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill". When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 6" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make second planting three weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather or

where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin three plants to a hill. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 36" x 15". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

ONIONS

Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onions. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thinnings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates poorly in hot weather. Space plants 6" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 3" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

(Continued on Page 17)



ENDIVE, Full Heart

SQUASH,
White Bush Scallop

ONION SETS

RADISH,
Early Scarlet Globe

OKRA, Perkins Mammoth

PEPPER,
Long Red Cayenne

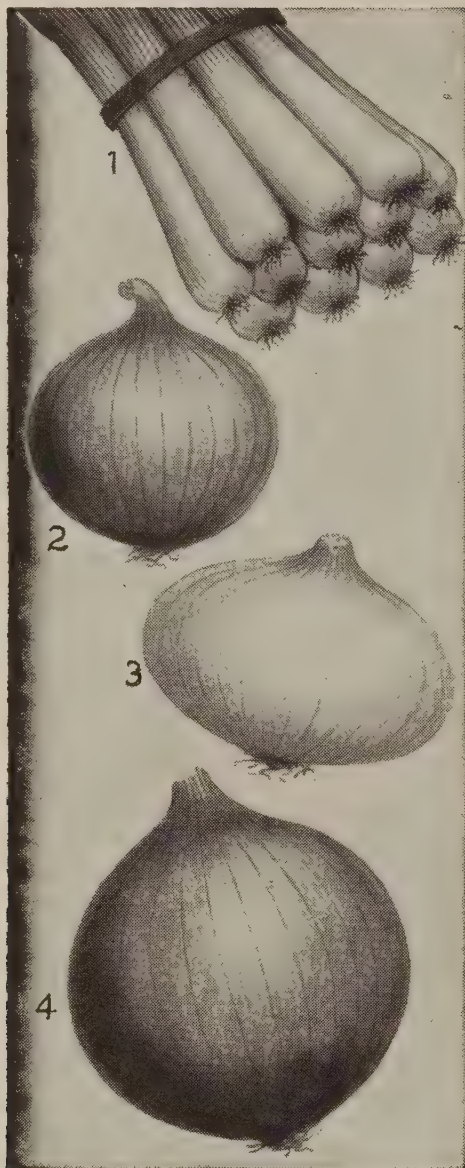
PEAS,
Alderman
(dark podded Telephone)

BUSH BEANS,
Tendergreen

Peas

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED



ONIONS

1. White Bunching 2. Yellow Globe Danvers 3. White Portugal 4. Yellow Sweet Spanish.

MELONS, Continued

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. Weight, 4 lbs. 86 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small with rather large seed cavities. Nearly round. 2½ lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Cole's Early—An early variety for the North. Medium size fruit, short oval with alternate dark and light green stripes. Pink-red flesh, black seeds and tender rind. 75 days.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Fordhook Fancy—Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges. 50 days.

Southern Curled Giant—Large, frilled, crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. 68 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

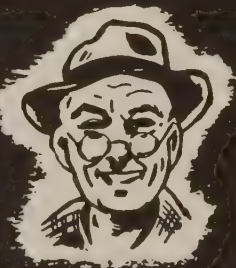
Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped, straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. A fine white onion for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.



We're your neighbors! Our interest in your garden doesn't end when we ring up the sale!

Old Gardener Says

Too bad that the marvelous new weed killers containing 2,4-D can't be used near the vegetable garden. With one possible exception, all common garden vegetables are quickly killed by 2,4-D. Tomatoes are particularly sensitive. If your sprayer has been used for weed spraying, never risk using it for insecticides afterwards.

When you do spray 2,4-D near the vegetable patch or desirable ornamental plantings, always be sure to use a heavy "breaking spray" that is, one that falls in

big drops without drifting, and that immediately breaks up into a liquid film as soon as it hits the leaves. If you use too much pressure and a fine spray, 2,4-D is likely to drift a hundred feet or more and injure desirable plants.

To kill big trees, growing close to the vegetable garden, don't spray. Instead, peel off the bark until the white moist growing layer or cambium is exposed. Wrap a cloth soaked in one part 2,4-D to three parts of water around this white part. The tree will absorb the 2,4-D both ways, killing both top and roots.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

RED WHITE YELLOW

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and continue growth.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods. Plants 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr)—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr)—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse.

Pods single very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Hundredfold or Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled 2½" pods. 62 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

Ruby King—All-America, bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet and mild. 60 days.

Continued on Page 19

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Continued from Page 15

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" part. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after petals on apple blossoms have fallen. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather.

Spinach (New Zealand)

While this crop grows freely in hot weather, it will not germinate except when soil temperatures are below 70 degrees. Hence it should be sown with the half-hardy crops—those that are planted when the narcissi bloom. Plant in soil with plenty of organic matter, spacing the plants about 3 feet by 3 feet. Keep them cut back, since only the young growing tips are eaten and long, woody stems have little flavor. Many who have tried a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand Spinach say that this is better than either vegetable alone.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

TOMATOES

There are two schools of tomato culture—those who stake and those who don't. Reasons for and against are as follows:

FOR STAKING: While staked plants produce fewer fruits per plant, they produce more tomatoes for a given area. So if room is at a premium, it will pay to stake. Staked plants usually produce cleaner fruits and bear somewhat earlier.

AGAINST: Staking calls for much extra labor in staking, tying and pruning. The total production per plant is higher in unstaked and unpruned plants. If you have plenty of room, the saving in labor makes the unstaked method the best. All commercial canning crops of tomatoes are grown in this way.

If the ground under the vines is covered with a mulch of clean straw, this will improve the quality of the fruits and will also keep weeds down and save moisture.

When staking, set plants 18" apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart. Use a 7 foot stake, driven 1 foot into the ground.

Tie plant to stake with soft twine or other plant tie. Habit of growth calls for a side shoot from the first point where a leaf joins the main stem, another side shoot from the second leaf joint, and a flower cluster from the third joint. This 2-1 pattern of growth is repeated up the entire stem.

The staked plant is allowed to grow from the tip, and as it grows, the stem is tied to the stake. As the side shoots appear, these are pinched out or rubbed off, leaving the flower clusters to produce fruits. When training tomatoes to stakes, be sure to leave all possible foliage to hide the fruits from direct sunshine; otherwise they will sunscald.

When grown without staking, the vines will sprawl on the ground. This means they will need more room. Three feet between plants and four feet between rows will not be too much ground to use if you can spare the room.



BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)



RHUBARB CHARD



ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers



TOMATO, Jubilee



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

Seed Required for 50 ft. of row
Distance Between Rows (inches)
Distance Apart In Row (inches)
Depth to Plant (inches)
Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row

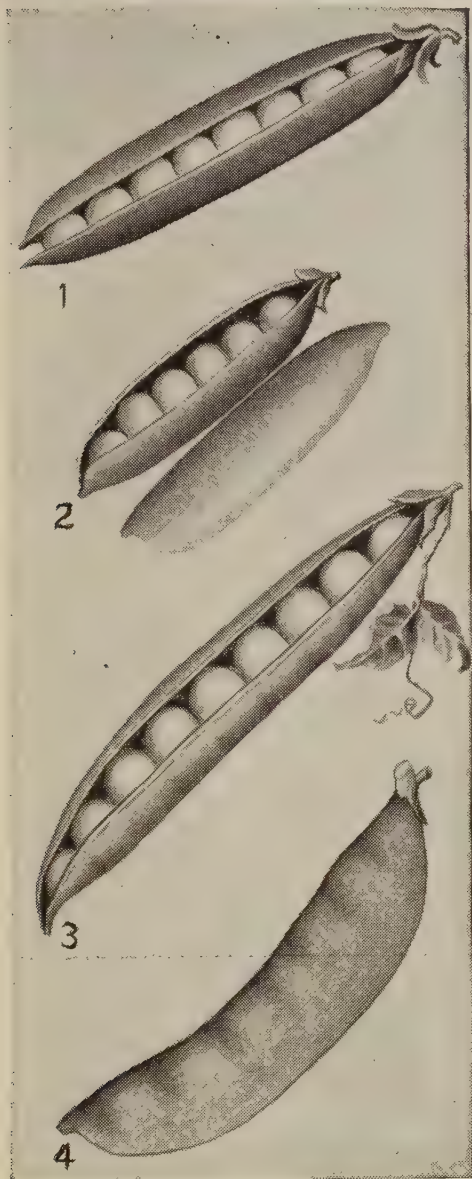
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1	
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1	
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2	
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.

Seed Required for 50 ft. of row
Distance Between Rows (inches)
Distance Apart In Row (inches)
Depth to Plant (inches)
Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row

LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.



PEAS

1. Laxton's Progress 2. Little Marvel 3. Alderman or Dark-podded Telephone 4. Mammoth Melting Sugar.

PEPPERS, Continued

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward

bottom, 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Celestial or Chinese White Winter—White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder. 60 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Top-shaped. 3" to 4". Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. 56 days.

RUTABAGA

(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as parsnips or carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (tr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

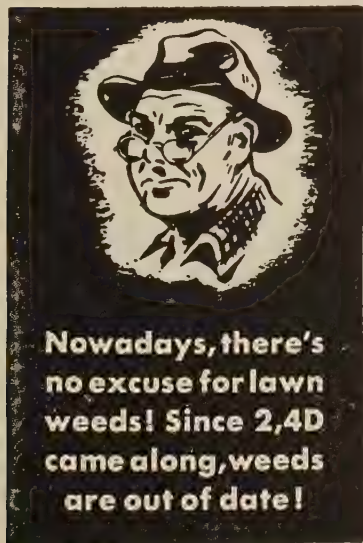
Old Gardener Says . . .

Growing good root crops is an art. In the big English shows, where vegetables outrank flowers in eye appeal, well-grown parsnips, carrots and beets usually decide who wins.

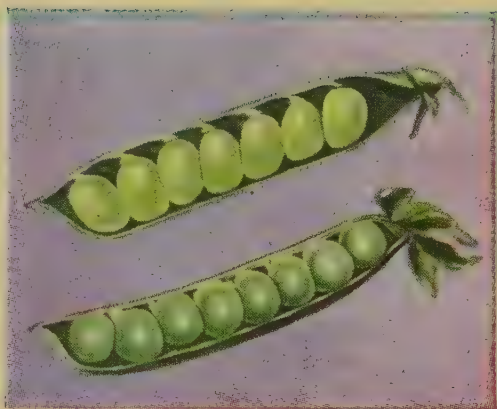
Good root crops can't be grown in stiff clay that bakes hard in the summer. If clay is your problem, it will pay to give special attention to the section in which you intend to grow these vegetables. This is the place to use your well-rotted manure, compost or other organic matter (after the

needs of your vine crops have been met). You can use coal ashes too, but apply them in fall, so fall and winter rains can leach away the sulfur. If you can't stick your index finger full length into the soil after you've added these modifiers, it's too hard for good root crops.

Another important point in growing good root crops is early thinning. If they are left to grow crowded too long, they will twist and turn, trying to get their share of what room there is. And every time a carrot twists, it grows hard fiber at the twist.



Nowadays, there's no excuse for lawn weeds! Since 2,4D came along, weeds are out of date!



PEAS, Little Marvel (top)
Laxton's Progress (bottom)



PEPPER, California Wonder Improved



BEANS, Bountiful



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Green Manuring a way to save weeding

A big help in reducing the amount of weeding necessary is the use of a green manure mulch on any patch of soil not being used. Whenever you remove one crop from your garden plot and won't use it again for at least several weeks, sow that spot with winter rye. Winter rye is not to be confused with rye grass. The right cover crop to use is the regular cereal grain—winter rye. Plant about 5 lbs. to 1,000 square feet to produce a thick stand that will crowd out weeds. This green mulch or cover crop will take up any unused fertilizers in the soil, and will store them in the leaves of the rye. Then the following spring when the rye is plowed under, this fertilizer returns to the soil and can be used by the succeeding crop. If the ground lies unused, most of this plant food will be lost down the drains. And because a heavy stand of rye will crowd out weeds, you should have a cleaner garden with less work the next year.

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface, made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch. With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and

once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How to Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth, and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is well-rotted, old manure. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and rot, and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But, when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it must never be applied bone dry, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator.

Vermiculite, buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

When to Mulch

Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet. If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching and Watering

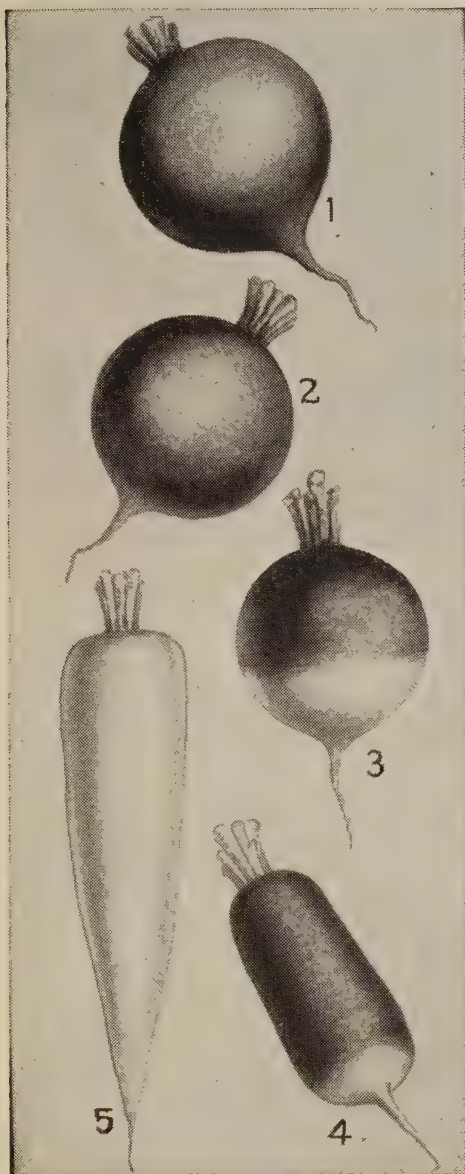
Always keep in mind that a mulch does not add any water to the soil, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there should be no washing of the soil.

Clean straw or dried grass used as a mulch under tomatoes will keep the fruit clean, and in addition will save the labor of staking.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember convenient access from the house.

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UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

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RADISHES

1. Crimson Giant 2. Early Scarlet Globe
 3. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip 4.
 French Breakfast 5. White Icicle

SQUASH

Very sensitive to cold so delay planting until warm weather. Follow same care in planting and culture as for cucumbers and melons. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hills 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. 50 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long, 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages. 56 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lb., 3 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Butternut—Deep buff-colored, bottle-shaped fruits. Smooth, hard shell. Solid fine textured flesh, that is deep yellow, dry, sweet, with excellent flavor. 12-in. long, upper or neck section 3½-in. diameter. 85 days.

Golden Hubbard—Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier, smaller and more prolific. Somewhat pointed at each end. 8 to 10 lbs. Moderately warted, Orange-red with faint cream color stripes toward blossom end. Flesh deep orange, dry. Keeps well, 100 days.

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown winter squash. Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD

(See Beets, Leaf)

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later

transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. 73 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Oxheart—Plant open, spreading. Moderately productive. Fruits large, roughly heart shaped, pink, meaty and of mild flavor. 90 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard's, Scarlet Topper—Medium to large, round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stone Improved—Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

Continued on Page 23

Old Gardener Says

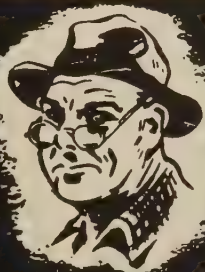
During the past few years, tomato diseases seem to be on the increase. One of the important reasons for this has been weather favoring the growth of aphids or plant lice. These aphids carry certain virus diseases that cause the plant tops to twist and curl. Affected plants seldom bear well.

Aphids grow fast once average temperatures go above 48 to 50 degrees. But their natural enemies, the lady bug, lace wing flies, insidious plant bug and the praying

mantis, don't hatch out until warm, settled weather comes, and air temperatures average well above 70. For this reason a cool, late spring brings an increase in these diseases.

The answer is to hold back the transplanting of tomatoes outdoors until the weather is really warm and settled. Don't be fooled by a few warm days: be sure that summer is really here.

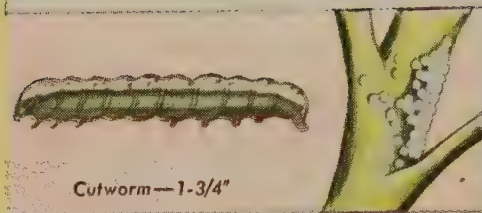
Once set out, plants should be protected by dusting or spraying until the aphid enemies really get going.



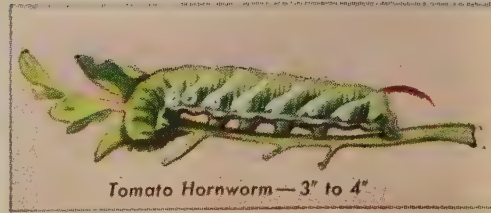
... The man who plans and plants wisely this year can load his pantry shelves with gold!

Portrait Gallery of Garden Insects

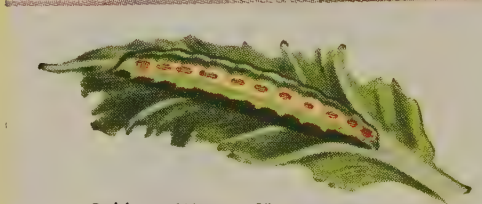
Being able to identify the insects that are causing ruin in your garden is a great stride toward their complete defeat. We present this group of natural-color portraits to make identification easy. Report the troublesome pests in your garden to us by name, and we'll be able to prescribe the right insecticides.



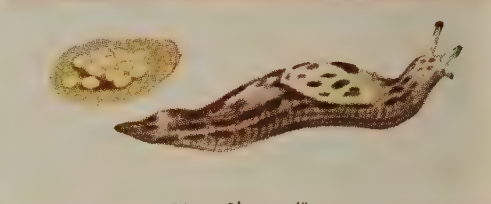
Cutworm—1-3/4"



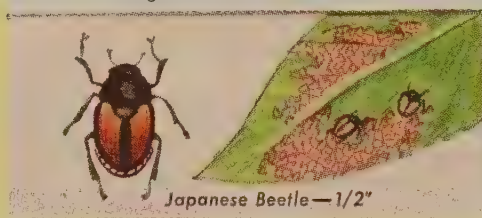
Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more



Japanese Beetle—1/2"



Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"

Garden Insects Really Aren't So Tough

When you get to know them, there's almost always a quick, easy way to their defeat.

That's why we have brought you this unique set of portraits of commonly encountered enemies of the garden. We have pictured them in full, natural color so that there may be no mistake in identifications.

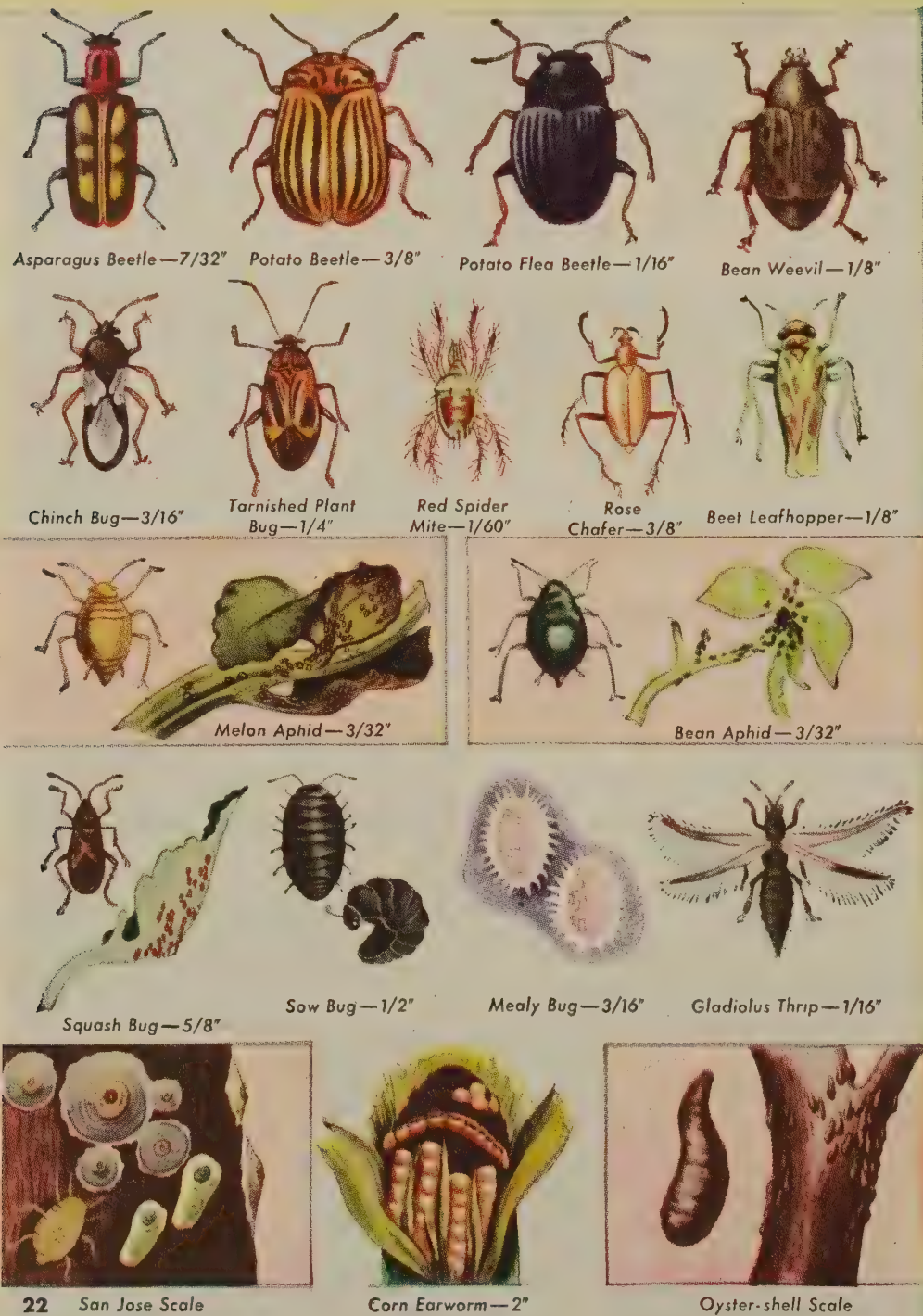
If you'll use this portrait gallery as a reference guide, you can soon put a stop to the attack of garden pests. We know, from long experience, just how to handle them. We know the insecticide best for each situation . . . and we have it on hand ready for use.

NEW INSECTICIDES

Science has made great progress in its battle against the bugs. It has made gardening easier than ever before and has insured better results.

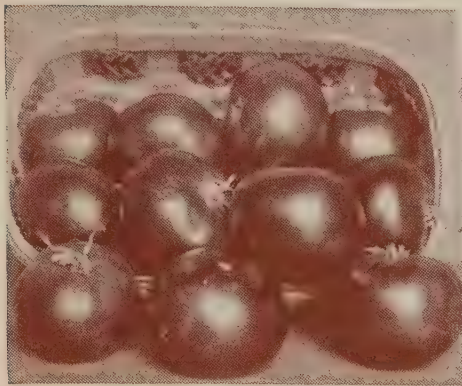
We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do.

This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!



**REMEMBER—
FOR INSECTICIDES
ALWAYS
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

TOMATOES, Continued



Stokesdale — An extremely important development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead

of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier.

Valiant—Plant sparse and open. Fruits large for an early variety, globe shaped and of bright scarlet color. 70 days.

Small Fruited—Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; excellent for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth,

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top or Winter Greens—For greens or foliage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food. 50 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

PLANTING BY THE MOON

1949 Moon Phases and Positions

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For them, we show here all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this complete and up-to-date chart for those who want it.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
1 ☾ 0:01a	2 ☾ 3:05a	1 ☾ 9:35a
3 ☾ 7:01a	4 ☾ 3:57p	3 ☾ 10:32p
5 ☾ 7:39p	7 ☾ 2:35a	6 ☾ 10:01a
8 ☾ 7:57a	9 ☾ 9:16a	8 ☾ 6:27p
10 ☾ 5:30p	11 ☾ 11:56a	10 ☾ 10:31p
12 ☾ 10:53p	13 ☾ 00:05p	12 ☾ 11:21p
15 ☾ 1:05a	15 ☾ 11:47a	14 ☾ 10:41p
17 ☾ 1:53a	17 ☾ 0:56p	16 ☾ 10:28p
19 ☾ 3:04a	19 ☾ 4:50p	19 ☾ 0:34a
21 ☾ 6:04a	21 ☾ 11:53p	21 ☾ 6:09a
23 ☾ 11:12a	24 ☾ 9:29a	23 ☾ 3:11p
25 ☾ 6:22p	26 ☾ 8:55p	26 ☾ 2:51a
28 ☾ 3:29a	Changes	28 ☾ 3:42p
30 ☾ 2:27p	☾ 6:200a	31 ☾ 4:28a
Changes	☾ 13:307a	Changes
☾ 7:547a	☾ 19:643p	☾ 7:642p
☾ 14:355p	☾ 27:254p	☾ 14:102p
☾ 21:809a		☾ 21:716a
☾ 28:843p		☾ 29:908a

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ☾ 4:02p	2 ☾ 6:40a	2 ☾ 10:52p	2 ☾ 7:22a	2 ☾ 7:26p	1 ☾ 6:08a	3 ☾ 5:22a	1 ☾ 11:36p	1 ☾ 7:21p
5 ☾ 1:05a	4 ☾ 1:09p	5 ☾ 1:57a	4 ☾ 10:22a	5 ☾ 0:39a	3 ☾ 1:38p	5 ☾ 5:28p	4 ☾ 0:37p	4 ☾ 7:26a
7 ☾ 7:01a	6 ☾ 5:10p	7 ☾ 4:13a	6 ☾ 1:41p	7 ☾ 7:37a	5 ☾ 11:29p	8 ☾ 6:26a	7 ☾ 0:54a	6 ☾ 5:31p
9 ☾ 9:28a	8 ☾ 7:07p	9 ☾ 6:25a	8 ☾ 6:00p	9 ☾ 4:47p	8 ☾ 11:15a	10 ☾ 7:02p	9 ☾ 11:32a	9 ☾ 1:26a
11 ☾ 9:47a	10 ☾ 7:54p	11 ☾ 3:28p	11 ☾ 9:41a	12 ☾ 4:22a	11 ☾ 0:12a	13 ☾ 5:47a	11 ☾ 7:58p	11 ☾ 7:29a
13 ☾ 9:29a	12 ☾ 8:59p	13 ☾ 3:28p	13 ☾ 9:04a	14 ☾ 5:17p	13 ☾ 0:44p	15 ☾ 1:31p	14 ☾ 1:38a	13 ☾ 11:42a
15 ☾ 10:17a	15 ☾ 0:01a	16 ☾ 0:42a	15 ☾ 8:44p	17 ☾ 5:19a	15 ☾ 10:48p	17 ☾ 5:43p	16 ☾ 4:31a	15 ☾ 2:12p
17 ☾ 2:19p	17 ☾ 6:24a	18 ☾ 0:45p	18 ☾ 9:34a	19 ☾ 2:11p	18 ☾ 4:58a	19 ☾ 6:43p	18 ☾ 5:17a	17 ☾ 3:33p
19 ☾ 10:02p	19 ☾ 4:27p	21 ☾ 1:28a	20 ☾ 8:55p	21 ☾ 7:07p	20 ☾ 7:30a	21 ☾ 6:19p	20 ☾ 5:18a	19 ☾ 5:00p
22 ☾ 9:10a	22 ☾ 5:01a	23 ☾ 0:16p	23 ☾ 4:47a	23 ☾ 8:55p	22 ☾ 7:41a	23 ☾ 5:08p	22 ☾ 6:24a	21 ☾ 8:27p
24 ☾ 10:00p	24 ☾ 5:42p	25 ☾ 8:00p	25 ☾ 9:15a	25 ☾ 9:25p	24 ☾ 7:23a	25 ☾ 8:13p	24 ☾ 10:30a	24 ☾ 3:25a
27 ☾ 10:39a	27 ☾ 4:24a	28 ☾ 0:30a	27 ☾ 11:34a	27 ☾ 10:21p	26 ☾ 8:26a	28 ☾ 1:56a	26 ☾ 6:35p	26 ☾ 2:06p
29 ☾ 9:46p	29 ☾ 0:36p	30 ☾ 4:24a	29 ☾ 1:21p	30 ☾ 1:03a	28 ☾ 0:11p	30 ☾ 11:25a	29 ☾ 6:20a	29 ☾ 2:57a
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
☾ 6:656a	☾ 5:335p	☾ 3:926p	☾ 3:211a	☾ 1:702a	☾ 7:405a	☾ 6:853p	☾ 5:308p	☾ 5:909a
☾ 12:1010p	☾ 12:655a	☾ 10:351p	☾ 10:147a	☾ 8:141p	☾ 15:826a	☾ 14:1003p	☾ 13:942a	☾ 12:747p
☾ 19:930p	☾ 19:128p	☾ 18:633a	☾ 18:002a	☾ 23:958p	☾ 22:621a	☾ 21:325p	☾ 20:131a	☾ 19:055p
☾ 28:200a	☾ 27:426p	☾ 26:359a	☾ 25:135p	☾ 30:121p	☾ 28:1024p	☾ 28:1110a	☾ 27:405a	☾ 27:034a

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ **ARIES**: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ **TAURUS**: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ **GEMINI**: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER**: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

The table below shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● **1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cab-

♌ **LEO**: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ **VIRGO**: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ **LIBRA**: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO**: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

bage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

● **2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next

♐ **SAGITTARIUS**: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN**: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS**: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES**: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

☾ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas. Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

BRADLEY'S Bulk Vegetable Seed Prices

ASPARAGUS ROOTS	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb.	5 Lb.
Mary Washington 2 yr. old doz. 65c, 100 \$3.50, 1000 \$20.00				
BEANS, Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush Bountiful, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, Horticultural or Speckled, Cranberry, Plentiful, Tendergreen	.35	\$.60	\$1.15	\$2.70
BEANS, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Golden Wax Improved, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Sure crop Stringless	.35	.60	1.15	2.70
BEANS, Pole Horticultural Pole or Cranberry, Kentucky Wonder, Kentucky Wonder Wax	.40	.70	1.35	3.25
BEANS, Lima, Bush or Dwarf Baby Potato Lima, Burpee's Improve Bush, Fordhook	.40	.70	1.35	3.25
BEANS, Lima, Pole King of the Garden	.40	.70	1.35	3.25
BEANS, Shell Navy, Red Kidney, Edible Soy	.40	.70	1.35	3.25
BEETS	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz. 1 Lb.
Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Early Wonder		\$.30	\$0.90	\$1.60 \$2.75
STOCK BEETS, Mangel Wurzel Mammoth Long Red		.20	.60	1.00 1.75
SWISS CHARD, Leaf Beet Luccullus Rhubarb Chard	.25 .20	.75 .35	1.25 1.00	2.35 1.75 3.00
BROCCOLI Italian Green Sprouting	.40	.75	2.25	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS Long Island Improved	.45	.75	2.25	
CABBAGE, Standard Early Varieties Copenhagen Market, Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Golden Acre	.35	.60	1.75	
CABBAGE, Late or Winter Varieties Danish Ball Head or Hollander, Premium Late Flat Dutch, Perfection Drumhead Savoy	.35	.60	1.75	
CABBAGE, Red Varieties Mammoth Red Rock	.35	.60	1.75	
CHINESE CABBAGE Chihili	.35	.60	1.75	
CARROTS Chantenay Red Cored, Danver's Half Long, Improved Imperator, Nantes Improved Coreless, Oxheart	.25	.40	1.25	
CAULIFLOWER, Packet 10c	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.
Early Snowball Super Snowball	\$1.30 1.30	\$2.45 2.45		
CELERIAC Large Smooth Prague	.45	\$.75	\$2.25	
CELERY Giant Pascal, Golden Self Blanching Dwarf, Golden Plume or Wonderful	.50	.90	2.60	
CHICORY Witloof or French Endive, Italian Dandelion	.35	.65		
COLLARDS Georgia of Southern	.20	.50		
CORN, Sweet, Hybrids	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb.	5 Lb.
Carmelcross, Golden Bantam, Ioana, Marcross, Spancross, Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.50
CORN, Sweet, Open Pollinated Bantam Evergreen, Black Mexican, Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg, Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen	.30	.50	.95	2.25
POPCORN South American or Yellow Dynamite, White Hullless or Japanese	.25	.45	.85	
CUCUMBER	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz. 1 Lb.
A & C or Colorado, Early Fortune, Improved Long Green, National Pickling, Straight Eight		\$.25	\$.75	\$1.40 \$2.60
EGGPLANT Black Beauty, New Hampshire Hybrid	.50	.95	2.75	
ENDIVE Full Heart or Escarole, Green Curled	.15	.25	.75	
HERBS, Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen Anise, Basil-Sweet, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Chives, Dill, Fennel-Sweet, Marjoram-Sweet, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme (PACKETS 10c)				
KALE OR BORECOLE Dwarf Siberian, Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch, Tall Blue Curled Scotch	.30	.50	1.75	
KOHLRABI Early White and Purple Vienna	.40	.75	2.25	
LEEK Large American Flag	.50	.90	3.00	

LETTUCE, Heading	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.
Big Boston	.15	.25	.75
Great Lakes	.35	.65	1.95
Iceberg, Imperial No. 847, New York No. 12	.20	.35	1.00
White Paris Cos or Trianon	.15	.25	.75
LETTUCE, Leaf Black Seeded Simpson's Grand Rapids Oak Leaf	.20 .20 .20	.30 .30 .30	.75 .75 .75
MELONS, Muskmelon or Cantaloupe Bender's Surprise, Hale's Best, Pride of Wisconsin, Rocky Ford, Honey Dew	.25	.40	1.20
WATERMELONS Cole's Early, Dixie Queen, Kleckley's Sweet or Wonder- melon, Stone Mountain, Tom Watson	.15	.25	.75
MUSTARD Fordhook Fancy, Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach	.20	.30	.90
OKRA Clemson's Spineless, White Velvet	.15	.20	.60
ONIONS, Yellow Varieties Prizetake, Yellow Sweet Span- ish, Yellow Globe Danvers	.45	.80	2.75
ONIONS, White Varieties Southport White Globe, White Sweet Spanish, White Portugal or Silverskin, White Bunching	.45	.80	2.75
ONIONS, Red Varieties Southport Red Globe	.35	.65	2.00
ONION SETS, ONION PLANTS Red, White, Yellow (Prices on Application)			
PARSLEY Moss Curled or Tripple Curled	.15	.25	.75
PARSNIP Hollow Crown	.20	.30	.90
	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb. 5 Lb.
PEAS, Early and Second Varieties Alaska, Laxton's Progress, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton	.30	\$.50	\$.95 \$2.25
PEAS, Later Varieties Alderman or Dark-Podded Tele- phone, Dwarf Telephone	.30	.50	.95 2.25
PEAS, Edibly Pod or Sugar Mammoth Melting Sugar	.30	.50	.95 2.25
PEPPERS, Sweet	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz. 4 Oz. 8 Oz.
California Wonder, Ruby King, World Beater, Harris Giant, King of the North, Bullnose, Sweet Chinese Giant	\$.25	\$.45	\$.80
PEPPERS, Hot Hungarian Wax, Long Red Cayenne, Large Bell, Red Cherry	.30	.50	.90
PUMPKIN All Varieties Listed		25	.65 1.10
RADISH Crimson Giant, Early Scarlet Globe, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, French Break- fast, White Icicle		.30	.90 1.60
RADISH, Winter Varieties Celestial or Chinese White, Long Black Spanish		.30	.90 1.60
SALSIFY Mammoth Sandwich Island	.40	.75	2.25
SPINACH	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz. 8 Oz. 1 Lb.
Bloomsdale Savoy Long Stand- ing, Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf New Zealand	\$.20 .20	\$.60	\$1.10 1.10
SQUASH, Summer Varieties Early Prolific Straightneck, Early White Bush Scallop, Giant Summer Crookneck, Zuc- chini	.30	.90	1.65
SQUASH, Fall and Winter Varieties Butternut Golden Table Queen, Improved Green Hubbard, Table Queen or Acorn	.30 .30	.90	1.65
TOMATOES Beefsteak or Red Ponderosa, Bonnie Best, Earliana, John Baer, Jubilee, Marglobe, Pon- derosa, Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Rutgers, Stone-Im- proved, Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone, Oxheart	.50	.90	3.00
TOMATOES, Small Fruited Various colors and shapes	.50	.90	3.00
TURNIP Golden Ball, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaved, Purple Top Milan, Snowball, White Egg, White Globe, Yellow Globe		Oz. \$.20	4 Oz. \$.60 1 Lb. \$1.75
FOLIAGE TURNIP Seven Top or Winter Greens	.20	.50	1.40
RUTABAGA or SWEDE TURNIP American Purple Top, Macom- ber, Budlong's, White Rock	.25	.75	2.00

BRADLEY'S Tested Flower Seeds in Bulk

AGERATUM, Blue Cap, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.

Blue Perfection, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Fairy Pink, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

Midge Blue, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

ALYSSUM, Carpet of Snow, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. 85c.

Little Gem, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Lilac Queen, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Saxatile, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Violet Queen, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), Dwarf, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Majestic Giant Flowered Semi-tall, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c.

Maximum Tallest varieties, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Semi-tall Rust Resistant Mixed $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.15.

Tetra, Mixed, Rust Resistant $\frac{1}{64}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$4.10; 1 pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mrs. Scott Elliot's—Long-Spurred, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

ASTERS, California Giants Improved, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.

American Branching, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Giant Crego Wilt Resistant, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c;

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; 1 oz. \$2.25.

Queen of the Market, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centaurea), Blue Boy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Jubilee Gem, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

Red Boy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. 85c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper), Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus), $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.

BRACHYOME (Swan River Daisy), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold), Campfire Improved, Sunshine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

Orange King, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Orange Shaggy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed), Golden Crown, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

Tall Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell), Cup and Saucer, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Single, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

CANDYTUFT, Umbellata, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

White Hyacinth, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Perennial, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Annual White, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus), 1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. 75c.

CARNATION, Chaubaud's Giant, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.20.

Giant Marguerite, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

CLEOME, Pink Queen, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

COSMOS, Early Giant Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.90.

Orange Flare, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Sensation, White, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.

Sensation, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

CELOSIA (Cocacomb), Fine Feathered, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00

Childsn, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Cristata, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur), Bellamosum (Dark Blue), $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Pacific Giants, Hybrids, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75.

Wrexham Hybrids, Hollyhock Strain, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) Sweet Wivelsfield Hybrids, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Calif. Poppy), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 70c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS (Marvel of Peru), Mixed, 1 oz. 35c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis), all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower), Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

Perennial Monarch, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Picta, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Indian Chief, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower), Single, Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

GOURDS, Ornamental Varieties, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath), White, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Perennial White, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

HOLLYHOCK, Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Blue Spire, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Stock Flowered, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

LINUM (Flax), Scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c.

Perennial Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LUPINE, King Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

Russel, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c.

All Seeds 10c per Packet

unless otherwise noted

MORNING GLORY, Pearly Gates, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

Heavenly Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Scarlet O'Hara, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

MOON FLOWER, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. 80c.

MARIGOLD, Butterball, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Burpee's Gold, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

Dwarf Royal Scott, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

Early Sunshine, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

French Dwarf Harmony, Double Hybrids, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

French, Late Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Gigantea Sunset Giants, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Guinea Gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Goldsmith, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Mammoth Mum, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

Spry, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Yellow Supreme, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

NASTURTIUM, Double Glorious Gleam Hybrid, Dwarf, Mixed, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Golden Globe, Dwarf, Double, 1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

Golden Gleam, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Gem (Dwarf, Double), all colors, 1 oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

Tall, Mixed, 1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Scarlet Gleam, 1 oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

NICOTIANA, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

PANSY, Swiss Giants, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$7.05.

Trimardeau, Giants Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

PHLOX, Drummondii, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

PETUNIA, America, All Double, pkt. (100 seeds) 50c.

Balcony Rose, Blue, White, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; Balcony Red, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; Balcony Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

Burgundy, $\frac{1}{128}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.25.

First Lady, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Flaming Velvet, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Giants of California, Supreme Florist Strain, Pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{128}$ oz. 85; $\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.50.

Glow, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

Martha Washington, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$3.50.

Radiance, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Rose Gem, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Rose of Heaven, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Rosy Morn, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Salmon Supreme, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

Single Bedding, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Twinkles, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Theodosia, $\frac{1}{128}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.25.

POPIES, Iceland, Mixed, The Emperor, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.15.

Iceland, Mixed, or Art Shades, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Shirley, Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

California (see Eschscholtzia).

PORTULACA (Moss Rose), Single and Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.15.

PYRETHRUM, Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

SALPIGLOSSOS, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

SALVIA, Bonfire, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

SCABIOSA, Heavenly Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

Imperial Giants Blue Moon, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Rosetta, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

STOCKS, Giant Imperial, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Ten Weeks, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering Spencer, 1 oz. 35c.

Early Flowering, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c, 1 oz. 75c.

Perennial, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

Ruffled, Mixed, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

Spencer, Mixed, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

SWEET WILLIAM, Double, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

VERBENA, Scarlet; Shades of Blue; White, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

ZINNIA, Cut and Come Again, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

Dahlia Flowered, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

Exquisite, Dahlia, Flowered, $\$

BRADLEY'S 1949 Bulb Prices

GLADIOLUS Large No. 1 Bulbs

Bagdad — Beacon — Gold Dust —
Golden Dream — Phyllis McQuis-
ton — Picardy — Red Lightening —
Rewi Fallu — Rosa Van Lime —
Shirley Temple — Bit o' Heaven —
Margaret Beaton — Snow Princess

3 for 30c, doz. 95c, 100 \$7.00

Dream Beauty — King Arthur —
King Lear — Vagabond Prince

3 for 35c, doz. \$1.15, 100 \$8.00

New Europe — Stoplight — Blue
Beauty — Corona

3 for 40c, doz. \$1.35, 100 \$10.00

DAHLIAS

California Idol — Dixies Wine Dot
— Darcy Sainsbury — Evelyn
Chandler — Jean Trimbee — Mon-
arch of the East — Rose Glory —
Town Topic — Selection of Minia-
tures

ea. 50c, doz. \$5.50

Michigan White — Mrs. G. Le
Boutellier ea. \$1.00, doz. \$10.50
Selection of Pom Poms ea. 35c,
doz. \$3.75

Special Collections

Pom Pom Assortment; Miniature
Assortment; Catalog Name As-
sortment; National Named Assort-
ment

From \$1.25 to \$3.00 per collection

LILIES

Regale ea. 40c, doz. \$4.50

CANNAS

King Humbert — Yellow King
Humbert — President — Hungaria —
— Wintzers Colossal ea. 20c, doz.
\$2.25

CALADIUM

Fancy leaved ea. 30c, doz. \$3.25
Elephants Ear ea. 25c, doz. \$2.75

TUBEROSES

Dwarf Double "The Pearl"
3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.15

AMARYLLIS

ea. 65c, 3 for \$1.75

BEGONIAS

Tuberous rooted, single and dou-
ble Camellia flowered in 7 sepa-
rate colors.

ea. 40c, 3 for \$1.15, doz. \$4.50

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, deeper at
edge of throat, lighter in throat, 6 to 8
immense blooms open at one time.

Beacon—Clear bright scarlet, with
large creamy throat blotch. 8 to 10
medium size florets, moderately ruffled.

Bit o' Heaven—Very nice orange with
yellow throat. Opens 9 to 12 medium
sized blooms on tall, straight spike.

Blue Beauty—Light blue, edges of
petals lined with violet-blue. Throat
somewhat lighter on upper petals

Corona—Creamy white with halo of
rose stippling on edge of petals. Opens
6 large rather loosely attached blooms
at a time.

Dream o' Beauty—Large rose red. A
very popular shade. Tall strong grower.

Elizabeth the Queen—Clear mauve-
ruffled flowers with dark lines in the
throat. Large, fine form and opens 7
to 8 blooms at a time.

King Lear—Clear deep reddish purple
with silver line on edge of petals. Ex-
tremely large, heavily ruffled. Early.

Margaret Beaton—Huge snowy white
florets with a very small vermilion-pink
blotch deep in throat.

Margaret Fulton—A beautiful large
flower of salmon pink. Blooms early.

Miss Bloomington—Tall with large light
yellow flowers of good substance.

New Europe—Vivid garnet red with

small purple stripe in throat. Enormous
florets, 10 open at one time.

Oregon Gold—A huge plant the size of
Picardy. Flowers are a medium yellow
with deeper throat.

Phyllis McQuiston—Large deep glow-
ing shrimp pink shading a little lighter
in throat; 5 or more open on long spike.

Picardy—Soft shrimp pink without fleck-
ing. Blotch of flesh pink shading to
shrimp pink at edges. Very large.

Rewi Fallu—Deep blood-red very large
blooms on tall straight spike. Early.

Rosa Van Lima—Light rose with a few
lines in throat. Up to 8 or more large
blooms open on tall strong spike.

Shirley Temple—Lovely cream with
dark throat. Immense ruffled blossoms
on long strong spike. Midseason.

Snow Princess—New fine white of
good size and form. Many open blooms,
perfectly placed. Stems never crook.

Stoplight—New brilliant red, lightly
ruffled blooms, flat and wide open.
Consistent performer and heat resistant.

Vagabond Prince—An unusual irri-
descent garnet brown color, lighter in
upper throat and with small blotch of
glowing flame scarlet on lip petal.

LILIES

Few flowers provide such regal
beauty as lilies, and few are as
hardy. Let us suggest the varieties
that will thrive best in your garden.

CALADIUM

Fancy-Leaved—Rich ornamental leaves
marked, veined and striped with white,
pink and dark red.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest
ornamental plants for beds and borders.
Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers.
Tall spikes of white blooms.

DAHLIAS

Avalon—(F.D.) A fine garden variety.
Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-
yellow blooms.

California Idol—(I.D.) A fine yellow with
deep flowers. Heavy blooming with
strong bush.

Dixie's Wine Dot—(I.D.) A beautiful
variegated flower. White, speckled and
splashed with wine red. Showy.

Evelyn Chandler—(F.D.) Golden apricot.
Large flowers on long stiff stems. Ex-
cellent for cutting.

Jane Cowl—(I.D.) Lovely buff and old
gold shading to a salmon center. One
of the best for garden or cutting.

Jersey's Beauty—(F.D.) Glorious clear
pink. One of the finest ever produced.
Marvelous for bouquets.

Michigan White—(S.C.) A topnotch
white for garden and show. Medium
size flowers keep well. Long stems.

Mrs. Geo. L. Boutellier—(F.D.) One of

the largest bright red. A giant flower
in a brilliant color.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner—(F.D.) A beauti-
ful orchid pink. Lovely large flowers
on long strong stems.

Thomas A. Edison—(F.D.) A fine large
flower of a rich, royal purple. Out-
standing.

Miniature Dahlias—Lovely 3- to 4-in.
blossoms just like the large ones in
form and shape. All have good stems.
A wide range of colors. Try them!

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button"
dahlias that require little care. Gor-
geous cut flowers.

Short supplies of many Dahlia varieties
this year may make it impossible for us
to keep all listed varieties in stock. We
will, however, have representative as-
sortments of the best and most popular
varieties available.



DAHLIA,
Formal Decorative



DAHLIA,
Miniatures



Picardy



Miss Bloomington



Dream O'Beauty



Lavender Ruffles

GLADIOLUS

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers failed to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS

Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep

tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

Horticultural vermiculite is the perfect winter storage medium for dahlia tubers. Dry the freshly dug tubers in the sun for several hours. Then cover them completely with dry vermiculite. They can't freeze in it. They won't shrivel or mold.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

Bulbs and tubers are a good INVESTMENT

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

TUBEROSE

This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. Most varieties will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world!

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.

(a)—Annual

(b)—Biennial

(hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 33.

AGERATUM

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

Blue Cap—A new, very compact sort with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 15c

Blue Perfection—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.

Midget Blue—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

(a) Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"

Carpet of Snow (a)—Masses of tiny pure white flowers on 4-inch plants.

Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet highlighted by white in center. Pkt. 15c.

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Half-Dwarf, Large flowered—Heavy spikes on 2-foot plants. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Giant, Large flowered—Large 3-foot spikes with huge flowers. Pkts. 15c.

Maximum—Tallest kind. All colors. Pkt. 25c.

Super-Majestic—Semi-tall to 2 feet.

Large flowers, ideal for garden. Pkt. 25c.

Tetra—Rust Resistant. Immense flowers in many fine colors. Produce many spikes. Mixed, 25c.



ASTER, Queen of the Market

ANCHUSA

(a) Culture I, 2'

Blue Bird—Bushy plants with sprays of clear blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

(hp) Culture VI, 2½"

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

(hp) Culture VI, 1½"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRIETIA—Purple

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in early spring. Ideal with bulbs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER

(a) Culture I, 1½-2½"

American Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors.

California Giants—Large double with curled petals. 3' plants. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—A huge flower 8" across. Interlaced crimson petals. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Los Angeles—Huge flower with curled petals of shell pink. Feathery. Pkt. 20c.

Pompon—Early 18-inch plants. Many brilliant colors. Mixed Pkt. 20c.

Princess—Three-inch flowers are compact with a crested center. Mixed. 15c.

Queen of the Market—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed Pkt. 15c.

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—

Centaurea, Cornflower

(a), Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Color intense. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Lovely rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Man—Snow white Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, 1' plant.

Large, frosty blue blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.



ASTER, Sunshine

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

BLANKET Flower—See

Gaillardia

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

(a) Culture I, 1½-2½"

A clean, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

BALSAM—Lady Slipper

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Pkt. 15c.

Bellis Perennis—see Daisy, English.

Blue Lace Flower—see Didiscus.

Brachycome—see Daisy, Swan River.

Burning Bush—see Kochia.

Butterfly Flower—see Schizanthus.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½"

Orange Shaggy—Large orange flowers with fringed overlapping petals.

Sunshine—Golden flowers, with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 15c.

Pacific Beauty, Persimmon—Large, bright orange, double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Shades—Large flowers in shades of yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.

CALLIOPSIS—Tickseed

(a) Culture II or IV, 1-3'

Dwarf mixture—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.

Tall mixture—A splendid range of colors on tall plants.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bells

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.

Double—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

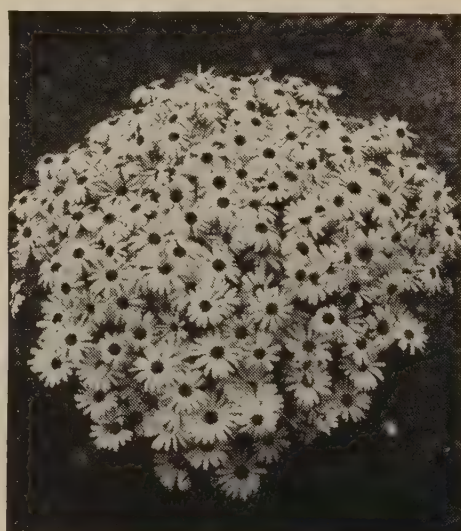
Cup and Saucer—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT—Iberis

(a) Culture III, 1'

White Hyacinth—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.

Umbellata mixed—Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors.



SWAN RIVER DAISY

Pinching Back Flower Plants

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem.

Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size.

Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a

few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75 degrees to 85 degrees until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window.

If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and

pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to joint the boards.

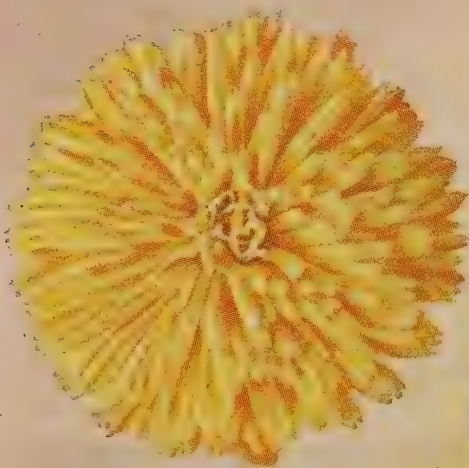
Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil.

Fertilizing may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, babysbreath, verbena, sweet alyssum, vinca.

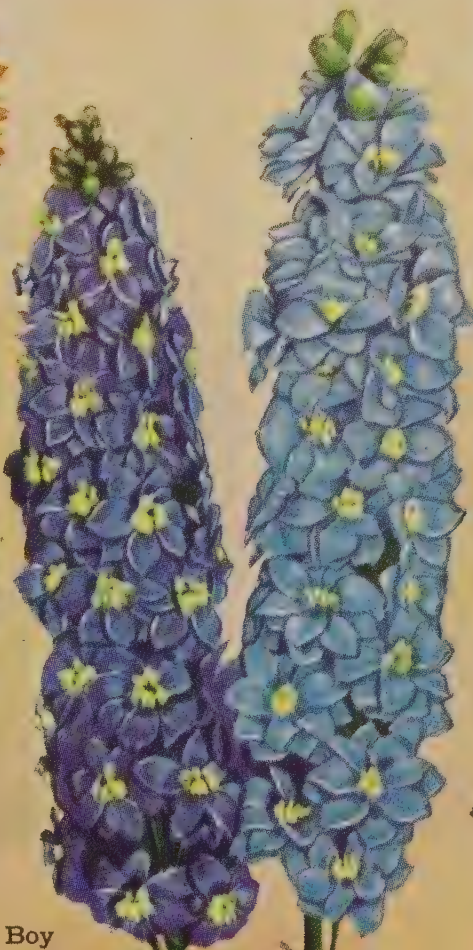
For shaded boxes vinca, viola, pansy, and English daisy will be satisfactory. If boxes are exposed to hot south sun a selection of petunia, dwarf marigold, small zinnia, and portulaca may be used.

Watering should be carefully watched as the boxes dry out very rapidly when the plants have reached a good size and the roots are filling all of the soil.



CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids



GAILLARDIA PICTA, mixed



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy



DIANTHUS HEDDENSIS, Tetra mixed

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

CARDINAL CLIMBER—

Imp. Cypress Vine

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fern-like leaves. Bright red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

Chabaud's Giants—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN—Ricinus

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

Zanzibariensis—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Fine for backgrounds.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

(a) Culture I or III, 1-3'

Shades of Red—Low grower with large crested heads. Like rooster combs.

Feathered—Tall, feathery heads of flowers in red and yellow shades.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Single Painted Daisy, mixed—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons

CLARKIA

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

Double mixed—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

CLEOME—Spider Plant

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Pink Queen—A tall plant with many clear pink flowers. Neat foliage. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSOMB—See Celosia

COREOPSIS

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

Sunburst—Large double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia

CORN FLOWER—See

Bachelor's Button

COSMOS

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—Vivid orange flowers on long stems. For brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Flare—Butter-yellow flowers. Similar to Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

Radiance—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.

Sensation mixed—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese

Forget-Me-Not

(a) Culture II, 15"

Firmament—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA

(a) Culture I or II, 14"

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis

DAISY, ENGLISH—Bellis

Perennis

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, edges. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—

Brachycome

(a) Culture II, 10"

Mixed—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial

Larkspur

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 35c.

Shades of Blue—A fine mixture of large showy kinds in light and dark blue. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS—Pinks

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

Double and Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, sweet-scented, garden pinks.

Gaiety—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Pkt. 15c.

Heddensis—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers, longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.

DIDISCUS—Blue Lace Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

Coeruleus—Lacy heads of lavender and blue flowers. Lovely to cut.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California

Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

Mixed—Contains such favorites as Strawflower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets and winter use.

FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-

The-Mountain

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) Culture VIII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink rose, and purple. Blooms second year.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

Single, Mixed (a)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of showy colors. Pkt. 15c.

Picta (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. Many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Monarch (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red, and yellow.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GLOBE AMARANTH—See

Everlasting Flowers

GOMPHRENA—See

Everlasting Flowers

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

Double, mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) Culture III, 12'

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for drying and novelties.

GEUM

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Mrs. Bradshaw — Glowing Scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Pkt. 20c.



Tritoma, Pfizers



Statice, Bonduelli



Statice, Suworowii

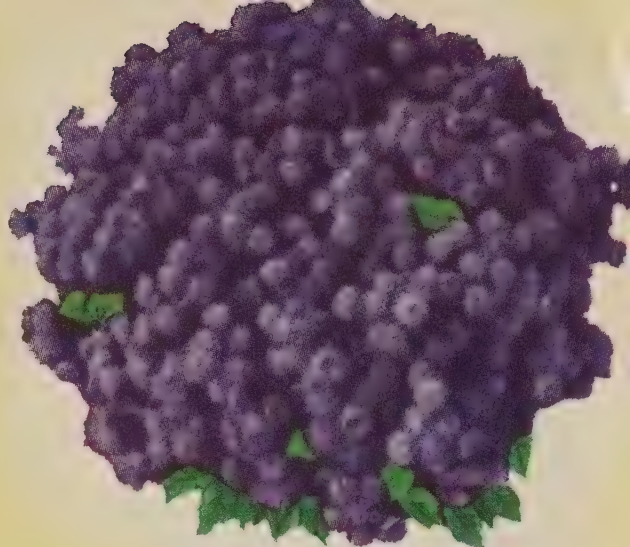
HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Flower Garden Planting Guide

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc. see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For hot, dry locations
 B—For a succession of bloom
 C—For shady locations
 D—For poor soil
 E—For edging
 F—For the rock garden
 H—For winter bouquets
 I—For fragrance
 J—For window boxes
 K—For vines
 L—For backgrounds

	Height (inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time to Bloom
AGERATUM	4-12	ABEFJ	5-10	10 wks.
ALYSSUM, Sweet	4-6	ABDEFIJ	5-10	6 wks.
ANTIRRHINUM	18-36	CIL	20-25	3 mos.
AQUILEGIA	18-30	CEF	15	3 mos.
BACHELOR BUTTON	36	ABCDEI	5-20	3 mos.
BALSAM	18-24	ADE	10-12	6 wks.
CALENDULA	18	BD	10-14	12 wks.
CAMPANULA	18-24	CFL	8-15	10 wks.
CANDYTUFT	12	BCFI	5-10	10 wks.
CHRYSANTHEMUM	24-36	ABE	5-20	10 wks.
CELOSIA	12-36	CDEH	20-25	10 wks.
COSMOS	36-48	ABCL	5-15	10 wks.
COREOPSIS	24	ABDE	10-20	4 mos.
DAHLIA, Dwarf	14	BEF	10	4 mos.
DELPHINIUM	60	L	15-21	4 mos.
DIANTHUS	12	AEFI	5-10	3 mos.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	12	ACDF	5-12	4 mos.
FOUR O'CLOCK	24	AD	5-10	4 mos.
GAILLARDIA	24	AD	15-20	3 mos.
GODETIA	24	CD	18-20	2 mos.
GYPSOPHILA	18-36	BH	15-20	10 wks.
HELICHRYSUM	36	BH	5-10	3 mos.
HOLLYHOCK	60	BL	5-20	10 wks.
KOCHIA	30	AE	15-18	
LARKSPUR	36	BCL	15-20	12 wks.
LOBELIA	4	CEJ	10	12 wks.
MARIGOLD	6-36	ABDE	5-8	8 wks.
MIGNONETTE	12	BEI		4 mos.
MOON FLOWER	12 ft.	IK	5-8	5 mos.
MORNING GLORY	12 ft.	AK	5-8	4 mos.
NASTURTIUM	12-60	CDEFK	8-15	2-3 mos.
NICOTIANA	24-36	ACI	20-25	12 wks.
PANSY	8	CEF	10-15	12 wks.
PETUNIA	12-20	BDEFJ	18-20	12 wks.
PHLOX	12	ABCFIJ	20-25	10 wks.
PORTULACA	6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 wks.
SALVIA	36	A	15-25	4 mos.
SCABIOSA	24	AI	18-20	3 mos.
STOCKS	24	I	5-15	12 wks.
SCHIZANTHUS	36	CE	20-25	8 wks.
SWEET PEA	36	IK	15-20	12 wks.
SWEET WILLIAM	24	EF	10	12 wks.
VERBENA	8	EFJ	8-10	12 wks.
WALLFLOWER	18	I	5-12	3 mos.
ZINNIA	12-30	AEFL	5-10	8 wks.



AGERATUM,
Midget Blue



ESCHSCHOLTZIA,
California Poppy



COSMOS,
Radiance



IPOMEA,
Heavenly Blue

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

(a) Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Annual White (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Annual Pink (a)—The small flowers are a rosy pink. Like above.

Perennial white (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

(a) Culture II, 6'

Sun Gold—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

Giant mixed—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots. Pkt. 15c.

HUNNEMANNIA—Mexican Tulip Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1½'

Sunlite—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. Excellent backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

KOCHIA—Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR—Annual Delphinium

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Spire—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light salmon pink Glorious when cut. Pkt. 15c.

Ruby—A genuine ruby red. A bright color in garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial mixed—A fine mixture of the above kinds and others. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See Perennial Sweet Pea

LAVATERA—Annual Mallow

(a) Culture II, 2-3'

Loveliness—Large bowl shaped rosy pink flowers all summer. Attractive bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM—Flowering Flax

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

Perennial Blue (hp)—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to mid-summer. Small, clear blue flowers in profusion. Packet, 25c.

LOBELIA

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

Crystal Palace—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINE

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

Russell's Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers Pkt. 25c.

MALLOW, ANNUAL—See Lavatera

MALLOW, ROSE—See Hibiscus

MARIGOLDS

(a) Culture I or II,

Tall Types 1½-3'

Burpee Gold—Large carnation-like flowers in bright orange. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold Very popular.

Yellow Supreme—Light yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Golden flowers with crested center and broad collar of petals. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Double Dwarf Types ½-1'

Melody—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Double French Hybrids mixed.—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany, and bronze. Pkt. 15c.

Single Dwarf Types, 1-1½'

Flash—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shades. Grows about 18". Pkt. 25c.

Naughty Marietta—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Splendid for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Red Head—New! 1948 All-America Award. Crested center of gold edged maroon, petals deep changeable red. Pkt. 25c.

Royal Scot—Alternating stripes of red and gold. Very different. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE—Reseda

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomoea

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Many lovely shades.

Moss Rose—See Portulaca

Mourning Bride—See Scabiosa

NASTURTIUM

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

Golden Globe—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Gem Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors in the well-known single type.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Gleam—A mixture of all the lovely colors of the Gleam series. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA—Flowering Tobacco

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis



EVERLASTING FLOWER



HIBISCUS, Rose Mallow



LAVATERA, Loveliness

HOW TO GROW

all flowers listed in this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

In general, these elements are necessary for best results with all flowers: Loose, well-drained soil, a plentiful supply of organic matter, a good supply of plant food from a good mixed fertilizer, adequate water to keep soil moist and care to remove weeds and check pests.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flats) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of 1/3 good soil, 1/3 sand and 1/3 humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the

way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about 2½ inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown directly outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. **Otherwise the culture is the same as II.** Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seedling job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. **For garden use, handle as in Culture II.** For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this



culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I may be used.** Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. **Otherwise Culture is the same I.** The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extremes of temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE



HOLLYHOCK, Double

ANTIRRHINUM,
Tetra-Snapdragon



SCABIOSA,
Blue Moon



ZINNIA,

Flowers for Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Bachelor Button	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Clarkia	Godetia
Pansy	Lobelia
Coreopsis	English Daisy
Lupine	Viola
Columbine	

In the Vine group, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are Cardinal Climber, and Morning Glory.

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Balsam	Marigold
California Poppy	Nasturtium
Zinnia	Petunia
Gaillardia	Portulaca
Godetia	Four O'Clock

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest Calendula, Gaillardia, Marigold, Petunia, annual Phlox, Scabiosa, Verbena and Zinnia. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Bachelor Button	Mignonette
Sweet Alyssum	Poppy

Annuals for Fall Bloom

While Petunias can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try Calendula, Candytuft, Eschscholtzia, annual Phlox, Sweet Alyssum, and small flowered Zinnias for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The Alyssum and Candytuft often keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

Annuals for Edging

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Lobelia, dwarf Marigold, Nasturtium, dwarf Petunias, and Zinnia linearis or mexicana. Edging annuals should be

pinched back once to keep them especially low.

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend Alyssum, Candytuft, Carnation, Mignonette, Gleam Nasturtiums, Petunia, Scabiosa, Stocks, Sweet Peas and Wallflower.

Flowers for Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphothea	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with Babysbreath, Perennial Asters, Sedum Acre, Statice, and Blanket Flower (Gaillardia).

Flowers for Bouquets

Most of the garden flowers can be used in bouquets of some sort. However, some are so small that special miniature vases must be used. Others will need low saucers and must be used in special places. The following list includes the best ones for most uses in bouquets and flower arrangements:

Aster	Gypsophila
Bachelor Button	Larkspur
Calendula	Lupine
Chrysanthemum	Marigolds
Clarkia	Phlox
Coreopsis	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Delphinium	Statice
Gaillardia	Sweet Peas
Godetia	Zinnias

Flowers for Low Bowls

Many excellent flowers are neglected because of the stems are so short that they need low bowls or saucers to display. Or they may be floated on deeper containers. While they are a little hard to arrange, they are very fine for use on dinner tables, buffets, and in front of mirrors. They are beautiful and still do not cut off or hide any of the other decorations. Some of the best for this type of use are:

Carnation	Dianthus
Nasturtium	Lavatera
Petunia	Mignonette
Candytuft	Nemophila
Dwarf Marigold	Verbena
Dwarf Zinnia	Viola
Phlox	Pansy
English Daisy	

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlastings are best known but Statice and Gypsophila are also fine. Celosia will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

A PROGRAM FOR GARDEN SANITATION

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow onto your garden.

This program involves two new chemicals. Apply a 5% dust of D.D.T. to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening so unpleasant.

The regular use of 2,4-D will keep down all of the broadleaved weeds, without danger of poisoning animals, children or of damaging equipment with corrosive sprays. In using 2,4-D around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill with this material as the weeds.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it

can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers—and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

New ideas on garden layout

D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens), carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows.

QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• With Liquid Materials •

For Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6¼ tblspns.	1 pt.
1-400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1-500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.	2½ tblspns.	6 oz.
1-600	1-3 tspn.	1¾ tspns.	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1-800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.	6 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspn. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tblspns.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2-3 tspns.	2-3 tblspns.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tblspns.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	5-13 tspns.	5-13 tblspns.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum), Mixed



AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mixed



PYRETHRUM, Painted Daisy

PINKS (Dianthus), Single Mixed



All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

PANSY

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

Swiss Giants—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. Pkt. 50c.

TUFTED PANSY—See Viola

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca

PETUNIA

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

Balcony—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue. Each. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Bee—A lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cheerful—Clear salmon pink with rose veining in throat. Compact. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Flaming Velvet—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Glow—Rich carmine red flowers on a compact plant. Brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

Martha Washington—Ruffled flowers of pale pink, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and more uniform. Compact. Pkt. 15c.

Silver Medal—New 1949 All-American Award. A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

America—Double carnation-like flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. \$1.00.

Burgundy—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Colossal Shades of Rose—1948 All-American. Large plants have huge flowers of light and deep pink shades. Very double with many frilled and fringed petals. Pkt. \$1.00.

Glamour—Huge ruffled blooms of a luscious salmon. Blooms early. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

Little Giants mixed—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes. Pkt. 20c.

Snow Storm—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

Theodosia—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX

(a) Culture II, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

Separate colors, each, pkt. 25c.

Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—See Dianthus

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See Scabiosa

POPPY

(a) Culture IV, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders and rock gardens. Large colorful flowers from ferny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Oriental Scarlet—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA—See Eschscholtzia

POPPY, MEXICAN TULIP—See Hunnemannia

PORTULACA—Moss Rose

(a) Culture, III or IV, 6"

Jewel—Huge crimson flowers. Much larger than old kinds. Pkt. 25c.

Single, mixed—Many brilliant colors.

Double, mixed—All double. Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula

RICINUS—See Castor Bean

SALVIA—Flowering Sage

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

America or Globe of Fire—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Deep medium blue. Slender plant for airy effect. Use to lighten up thick heavy plantings. Pkt. 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue

(a) Culture III, 30"

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—Round double flowers of pure white. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Beautiful deep rose flowers with salmon shadings. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, mixed—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral, rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors of the old type.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum

SCARLET SAGE—See Salvia

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Mixed—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

SEA LAVENDER—Statice

(a) Culture I, 2'

Bonduelli—Bright yellow flowers. Useful when dried. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Small tubular flowers in branching spikes. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

Suworowii—Bright rose flowers crowded on slender spikes. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—See Cleome

STRAW FLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers

SHASTA DAISY

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

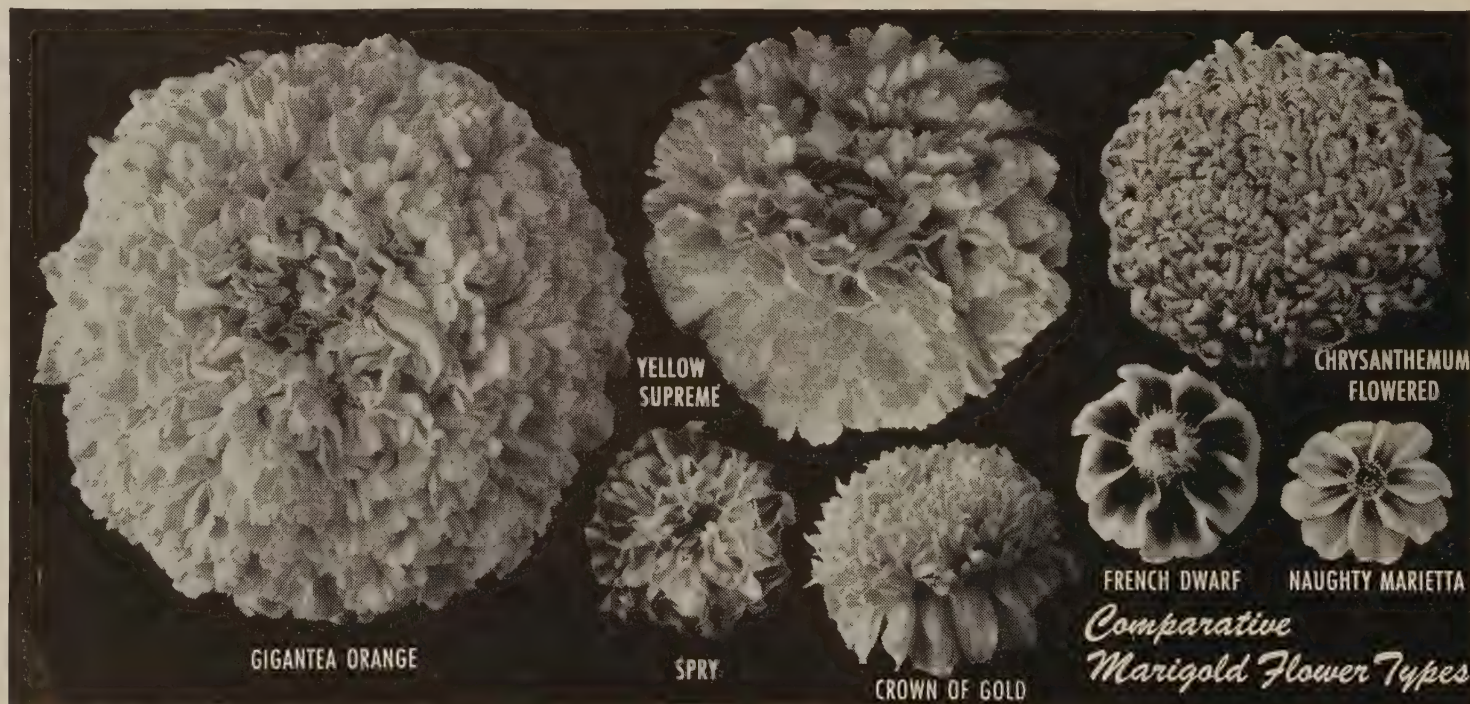
Alaska—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAP DRAGON—See Antirrhinum

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—Euphorbia

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Effective for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.



STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

Giant Imperial—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Branching, with large double, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

SWEET PEAS

(a) Culture III, 3'

Early Spencer—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late Spencer—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Ruffled Spencer—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbatu

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Double—Double flowers crowd the heavy heads of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—See Armeria

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis

TITHONIA—Golden Flower of the Incas

(a) Culture I, 6'

Fireball—Single dahlia-like scarlet flowers on tall plants. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

Pfizer's Hybrids—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful grassy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Lavender Glory—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Large heads of pure white. Useful for contrast. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Shades—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VINCA—Periwinkle

(a) Culture III, 15"

Mixed—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA—Tufted Pansies

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

Mixed—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) Culture I or V, 1½'

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and fragrant.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

(a) Culture II or III ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 12-18"

Black Ruby—Compact, round little flowers of a deep velvety maroon. Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

Red Riding Hood—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

Lilliput pastels—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

Linearis—Single daisy-like type with small flowers in orange colors. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Single and double flowers in varied and variegated colors.

Navajo mixed—Resemble Gaillardias in shape. Many colors in showy mixture. Medium size plants and flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium size flowers on a semi-tall plant. Resembles Scabiosa in shape. Bright colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb mixed—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Medium tall plants with medium size flowers having shaggy petals.

Melody (orchid lavender), **Star Dust** (golden), **White Light** (white), **Wild-fire** (scarlet), and **mixed**. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

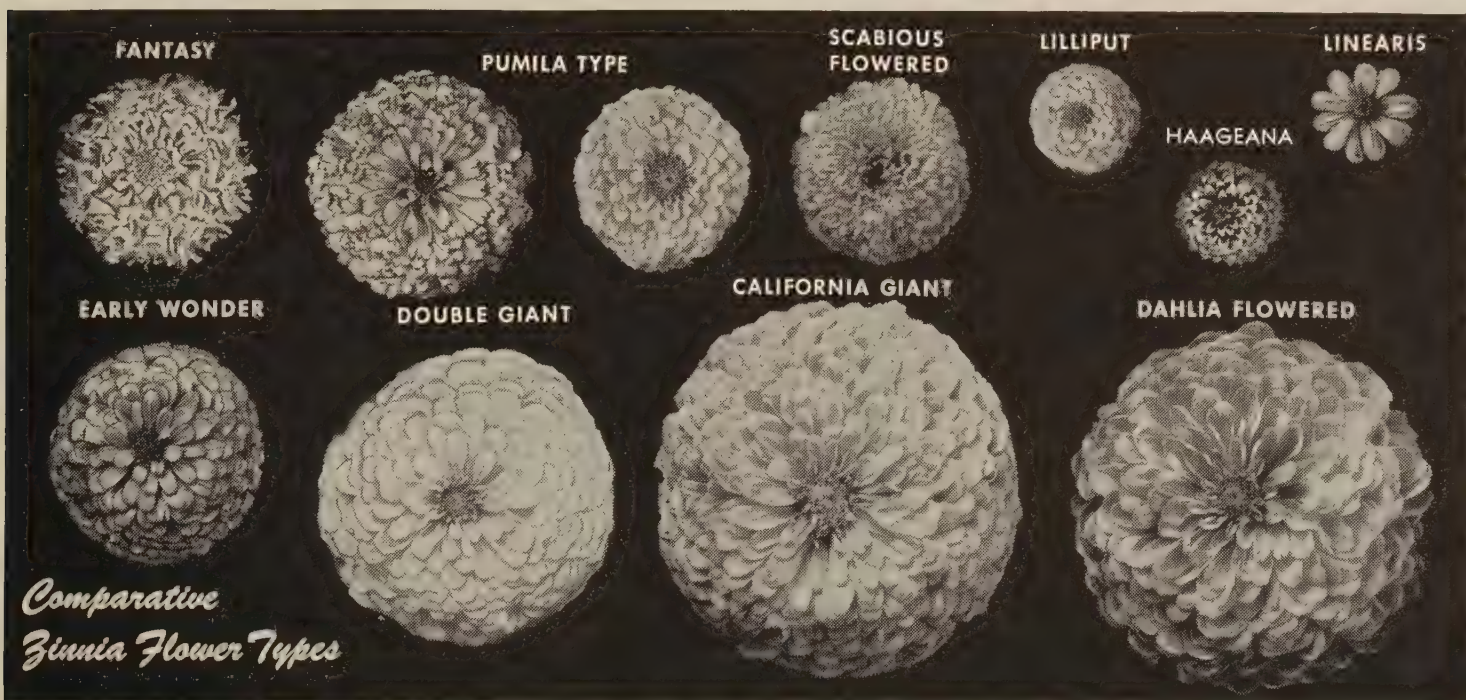
Crown of Gold—Lovely golden shades with deep golden base to the petals. A large type resembling California Giants. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown of Gold Pastels—New, improved, with many pastel colors overlying the golden base. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, mixed—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Will Rogers—Dahlia type with deep scarlet color. A striking and popular variety. Pkt. 15c.



COMPOSTING

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

On each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply a layer of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall.

In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long ways towards making yours a perfect soil.

You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

"Long-pull" Fertilizers

It is profitable to apply long-lasting fertilizer to the permanent garden.

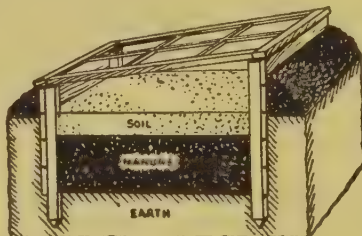
For instance, superphosphate or bone meal may last for ten or fifteen years before they are fully consumed. Also, potash such as muriate or sulfate of potash lasts a long time without washing away. Use fertilizers liberally on the permanent garden-it pays.

Lime is also a "long-pull" fertilizer if it is applied in the form of crushed or pulverized limestone and not as the more soluble slaked or quick limes. Any limestone used should be especially prepared for agricultural use, as other kinds may be too coarse to do any good.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.



Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh straw horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and fill around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat.

If manure is not available, dried leaves or chopped straw may be used by adding a handful of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to each bushel of leaves. This will not, however generate as high a heat as manure.

As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees. This is time to plant tomatoes and peppers. For cabbage, cauli-

flower, broccoli and kohlrabi, allow thermometer to go below 75 degrees.

On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor.

Drainage

Low, wet spots will produce better crops if drained by tiling. Oftentimes an open trench leading water away from a low spot can be filled with crushed stone or gravel and will perform as well as more elaborate tiling.

Or the problem may be one of too much drainage—a steep slope that allows water to run off so rapidly that it causes washing or erosion. Remember that not only does surface washing carry off soil, but it also carries with it the valuable soluble plant foods as well. Grading and terracing may be too costly for most gardens, but oftentimes a simple plank set on edge will control the rush of water and hold back soil and plant foods.

Garden Sanitation

Regular sanitation measures in the garden will reduce the number of pests and weeds that you will have to battle. Sanitation means the removal of all dead plants and weeds and the preventative treatment of the garden with regular spraying to kill the pests before they become serious. Remember that pest and weed control should extend about 25 feet around the garden to reduce the spread of them to the garden. Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate.

Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate

What we are after is a long, slow soaking of the soil so that water penetrates to a depth of several inches.

Water should always be applied so that the roots will be lured downwards rather than upwards as is the case when only the surface is moistened. Properly done watering need not be repeated oftener than once or twice a week.

In all the world, NO FINER FLOWER SEEDS THAN OURS!



PETUNIA, All Double

You may search the land over, but you cannot find flower seeds any better than those we sell! We can give you this absolute assurance because we sell only the tested seeds of the best growers... and we always make sure they are fresh, new crop seeds.



LARKSPUR, Ruby



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



PETUNIA, Glow

GARDEN SUPPLIES

"EROSIONET"

Strong, open-mesh fabric used in making new lawns where protection of young grass is desirable. Will hold soil and prevent washing and loss of turf on steep banks. Also used for supporting sweet pea vines and shading cold-frames or perennial seed beds. 45 inches wide, 25c per linear yd., 100 yd. strips or more, 20c per linear yd.

CASA FLOWER HOLDERS

Pin Type. Heavy metal base prevents tipping. Needle-point solid brass pins closely arranged. Round, interlocking round, oblong. Individually cellophane wrapped. 15c to \$1.75.

GARDEN GLOVES

Garden Gloves—Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! So easy to wear, yet give you All-Leather **DIRTPROOF** protection. Durable, economical, washable. Sizes: Ladies' small, med., large; Men's small, med., large. \$2.00.

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

Ask about new, improved hose reels.

Hose nozzle. Solid brass. Extra heavy. Adjustable fine spray or full stream. \$1.10.

A complete line of lawn and garden sprinklers from 25 to 2,400 sq. ft. coverage. Priced from 90c to \$45.00.

HOSE COUPLING

Hose Coupling (Brass Clincher)—This easily attached, heavily plated connection grips the hose tightly. Leak proof. 1/2", 5/8", 3/4". 44c ea.; \$4.75 doz.

Hose Mender (Brass Clincher)—Easily and securely attached. 1/2", 5/8", 3/4". 14c ea.; \$1.62 doz.

LABELS

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats. Pointed.

	100	1000
4 in.	\$0.50	\$3.90
6 in. ....	.55	4.40
8 in. ....	.75	6.60
12 in.	2.00	20.00

60c per 100; \$5.40 per 1000.

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden

Frost Can Hurt Plants

Place **HOTKAPS**—patented paper hot-houses—over seeds or plants. Protection from destructive **FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS**. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Easy to set. 25 **HOTKAPS** for 70c. 100 for \$2.75. 250 for \$4.65. Setter free.



HOTKAPS

labels equipped with wires, for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers. 100 1000

3 1/2 x 5/8 in. \$0.60 \$5.40

PLANT BANDS

Square bands will hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size. Facilitate handling when transplanting. 100

2 in. 30 for 35c; \$0.80

PLANT SUPPORTS

Evergreen, round, painted green, hardwood garden and flower stakes.

	Doz.	100
1 1/2 ft.	\$0.50	\$3.50
2 ft. ....	.60	4.50
3 ft.	1.35	10.00
4 ft.	1.90	14.00
5 ft.	2.40	18.00

Lots of 25 and over take the 100 rate.

Bamboo Stakes, dyed green. Ideal for house plants and flowers that require only light staking. Slender and inconspicuous.

	Doz.	100	1000
1 1/2 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$6.75
2 ft. ....	.20	.95	8.55
3 ft. ....	.25	1.50	13.50
3 1/2 ft. ....	.25	1.70	15.30
4 ft. ....	.30	1.95	17.65

POTS AND SAUCERS

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. A wide range of sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers 3 in. to 12 in.

Neonset Green Paper Pots. Made of water-proofed paper. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. Nicely finished and long lasting. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

	Doz.	100	1000
2 in.	\$0.25	\$1.45	\$9.65
3 in. ....	.30	1.80	12.10
4 in. ....	.40	2.85	19.25
5 in. ....	.55	3.90	26.40
6 in. ....	.65	5.00	34.15

TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie

Strong, waterproof, dark-green sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today. Box of 125 (8 in. long) 35c. Box of 125 (16 in. long) 65c. Box of 50 - 15c



GRO-QUICK ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER
SEED UP IN 30 HRS. TRANSPLANT 2 WKS. SOONER!
Soil cable for hotbeds, plant benches, cabinets, flats. 6 sizes (Free Cat.)
J40A cable & thermo. for 1-sash \$6.75
S80A for double sash (36 sq. ft.) \$9.00



Rubber Saucers Moist-Shur Planttrays

No. 1—5 1/8" takes up to 6" pot \$0.25
No. 2—7 7/8" takes up to 8" pot50
No. 3—10 3/8" takes up to 12" pot ... 1.00

Unbreakable rubber saucers of a pottery red color.

SEED SOWERS

Cyclone Seed Sower—Will sow many acres per hour, any amount per acre. Does the work quickly and saves labor. Used for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, wheat, or any other seed that is sown broadcast. Each \$4.50.

SOIL TESTING

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity. No knowledge of chemistry is needed. These kits are used by Government departments, commercial growers, and thousands of home gardeners.

Trial size—Acidity	\$1.00
Home size, 20 tests	2.50
Jr. Professional, 50 tests	4.75
Horticultural model, 100 tests	12.50
Deluxe model, 200 tests	22.50

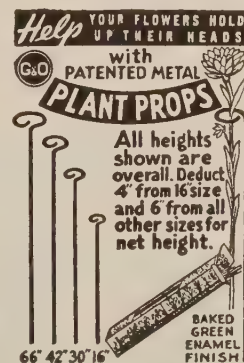
TYING MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Raffia, Natural. A palm-fibre used for tying plants, bunching vegetables weaving, and basketry. In braids (uneven weights) just as pulled from the bale, per lb. 76c.

WATERING DEVICES

Soil Soaker. Puts water right in the soil at the plant roots. Made of porous canvas. Attached to a garden hose it fills up and water seeps through its entire length, soaking directly into the soil. 12 ft. long, \$1.65; 18 ft., \$2.20; 30 ft., \$3.40; 50 ft., \$5.50.

METAL PLANT PROPS



(a) Just hook 'em in—the job's done.

(b) Support flowers, Vegetables better.

(c) Termite and rot proof. No Rag Ties.

(d) Baked in garden green enamel.

(e) So simple a child can place.

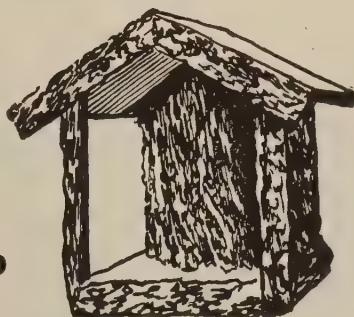
(f) Processed stiff steel of varying thicknesses to suit required support.

30" size, \$1.25 doz.; 42", \$1.50 doz.; 66", \$2.50 doz.; 78", \$3.70 doz.

Wren Houses, Bluebird Houses, Suet and Seed Feeders



No. 1—\$2.70



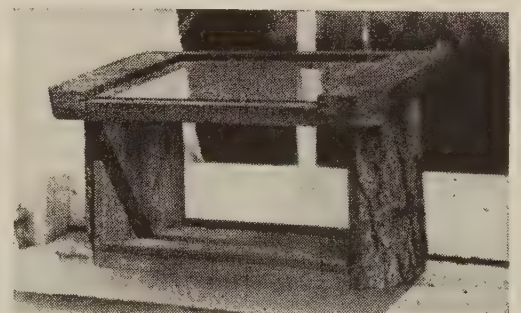
No. 3—\$2.97



No. 10—\$1.52



No. 122—\$4.68



No. 124—\$4.81

For other models in bird houses and feeders, see the complete display at **BRADLEY'S SEED STORE.**

WILD BIRD FOOD

5 lb. bag, \$1.00

SUET CAKES—

50c EACH

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "how, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 4 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a

mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

As to your choice of plant food:

We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

New gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids now presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

These new essentials are EndoPest and EndoWeed.

EndoPest provides the wide range of protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus disease. It comes ready to use in a patented dust gun package. Also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns.

EndoWeed is improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new EndoWeed Side Spray that applies diluted EndoWeed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. Ask us about these valuable gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier—and more successful.

VIGORO... complete, balanced plant food

Develops humus in lawn soil!

Vigoro helps develop large root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) forms in the soil . . . dark, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through every season . . . a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.



Nourishes the whole plant!

Vigoro extends its benefits to blooms, stems, and roots. Gives good color to foliage—promotes quick growth and makes roots strong. It also strengthens stems, increases size and heightens color of blooms—promotes better general health of plants.



PLANT FOODS

Prices subject to market change

ADCO—Converts almost any none-woody vegetable waste, leaves, vines and weeds into real manure fully equal to the farm-yard product in fertilizing power. Free from fowl odor, flies, weed-seeds, etc. 7½ lb. bag \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 150 lbs. \$12.00.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A chemical used to acidify neutral or alkaline soil to make it suitable for acid loving plants such as Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Causes Hydrangea plants to produce blue flowers instead of pink. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lb. 85c; 25 lb. \$1.25; 50 lb. \$2.25; 100 lb. \$4.00.

BOVETTE—An odorless natural organic food and soil improver for house and potted plants. Will not burn. 12 oz. can 39c.

BONE MEAL—Slow acting organic fertilizer. Valuable principally for the phosphorus and nitrogen it contains. Excellent for perennials, roses and other established plants. 34 oz., 30c; 5 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BOVUNG—Dried, weed free cow manure, clean and convenient to handle. Bovung is the natural plant food for lawns, flowers, house plants, shrubs, trees and vegetables. 25 lb. \$1.40; 50 lb. \$2.35; 100 lb. \$4.40.

COW MANURE—Fine and dry. Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. Absolutely weedless. Builds up the soil and feeds plants in nature's safe way. 26 oz. 25c; 3½ lb. 45c; 20 lb. \$1.65.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop SEEDLESS! Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

HY-TROUS LIQUID FERTILIZER

A balanced fertilizer in liquid form. Use on lawns, house plants, annuals, perennials, roses, hedges, and all flowering shrubs. 3 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 59c; 16 oz. 99c; 32 oz. \$1.79; 1 gal. \$5.95.

LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 15c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

LIME (Hydrated)—Used to improve soils and to correct acidity or sourness. Has many uses in the preparation of sprays, dusts and white wash. Finely powdered in convenient paper bags. 46 oz. 25c; 5 lb. 35c; 50 lb. 75c; 100 lb. \$1.45; 1 Ton \$25.00.

NEW LIFE FOR POTTED PLANTS, GARDEN FLOWERS & VEGETABLES

PLANTABBS put new life and vigor into all plants, both indoor and out. You can have beautiful ferns, geraniums, begonias, ivy, African violets, gardenias simply by feeding them **PLANTABBS**.

VEGETABLES, too, grow vigorously—produce big, early yields when given an extra boost by these **PLANT FOOD** tablets. Easy to use. Clean, white, odorless—will not burn tender plants. *Results or money back.* Four sizes—25c, 50c, \$1, \$3.50.



MILORGANITE—The ideal, organic fertilizer for lawns and gardens. Contains 6% nitrogen. Spread on lawn for steady, growth without danger of burning 25 lb. \$1.50; 50 lb. \$2.50; 100 lb. \$3.75.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc., 18 oz., 25c; bale, \$5.50.

NITRATE OF SODA—A high nitrogen content, essential plant food. Stimulates growth. Especially good for lettuce, celery, cabbage and leaf growth vegetables. Use at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate into the soil. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 50c; 10 lb. 95c; 25 lb. \$1.75; 50 lb. \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

RHODODENDRON and AZALEA FERTILIZER, 5 lb. 75c; 10 lb. \$1.15.

SHEEP MANURE—Quick acting organic fertilizer. Economical and well balanced in essential elements. The perfect plant food for top dressing, mulching and soil conditioner. 34 oz. 25c; 5 lbs. 45c; 20 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Important element for growth. Apply to soil at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet. 5 lb. 25c; 10 lb. 45c; 25 lb. 75c; 50 lb. \$1.25; 100 lb. \$2.35; Ton, \$40.45.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS

14 inch, \$ 5.95	16 inch, \$10.25
24 inch, \$23.25	36 inch, \$29.95

Fully adjustable. Equally effective for fertilizing or for sowing grass seed.

VIGORO PRICES

100 lbs., \$4.50	10 lbs., \$0.90
50 lbs., 2.85	5 lbs., .50
25 lbs., 1.70	1 lb., .15



The largest selling specialty food in America—granted with top honors from the largest rose growers.

... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, **ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!**

You can't feed roses a "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want!

G & O Rose Food is specialized — a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT —and see what a difference it makes!

1 lb. 25c; 5 lb. 75c

"MILORGANIZE" for BETTER TURF

For steady, solid growth of your lawn, there's no better way than to "Milorganize."

Milorganite is great for any part of the garden or lawn. But it is especially famous for its ability to keep lawn grasses growing **STEADILY!** No danger of burning, either—and it's very economical. 25

lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$3.75.



MILORGANITE
IDEAL FERTILIZER

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE



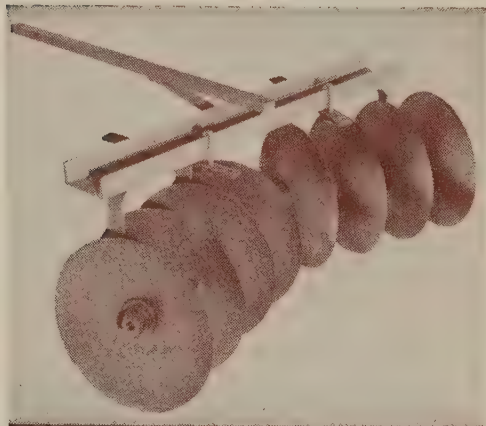
GOLCO Plant Food

The ideal fertilizer for your lawn

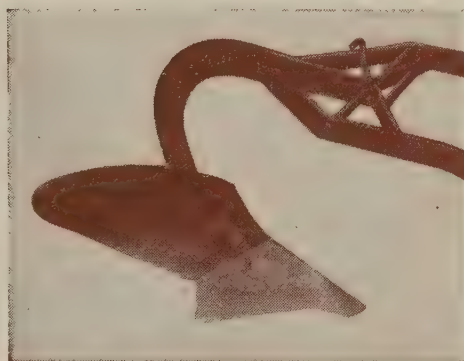
An organic base complete fertilizer. Two pounds cover 100 square feet. Each application lasts from four to five months. 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$4.75

(Larger quantities at proportionately lower prices.)

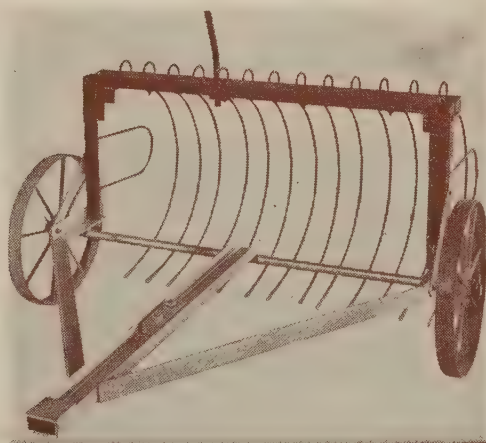
BEAVER 4-Wheel Garden Riding Tractor



Disc Harrow



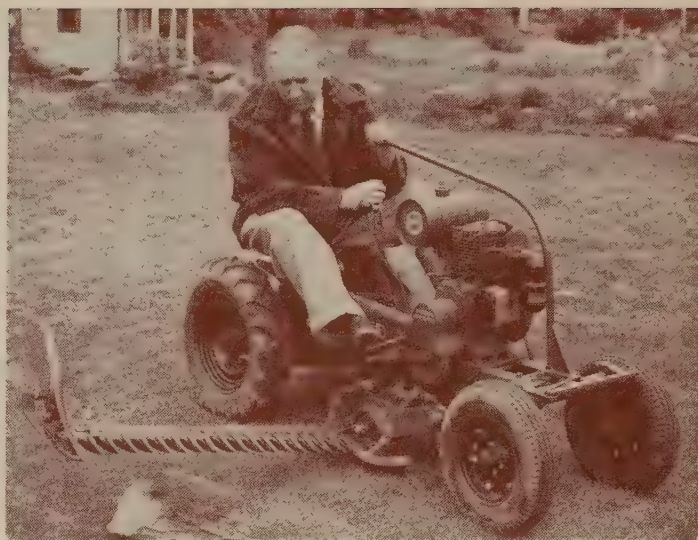
8 inch Moldboard Plow



Hay Rake

— with at-
tachments as
shown. Also
available
are:

**1/4 TON
DUMP
TRAILER
SNOW
PLOW**



The following specifications are subject to modifications as tests progress. However, the modifications, if any, will be of a minor nature and will not effect the basic type of the machine, nor detract from its functioning.

ENGINE: Wisconsin AB Standard 4 cycle 3 h.p., with gasoline filter, oil bath air cleaner, speed regulator.

CLUTCH: Floating pulley.

TRANSMISSION: 3 stage reduction (belt, chain and spur gear, sprockets and gears enclosed, running in oil.

BEARINGS: Timken roller and oilite bearings.

NET WEIGHT: 405 lbs. (approx.) less operator's weight.

LENGTH: 5' 7"

WHEEL BASE: 4'.

WIDTH: 24" (narrow) 29" (wide)

WHEEL TREAD: 18" (narrow) 23" (wide)

WHEELS: Full pneumatic tires with tubes treated for calcium chloride.

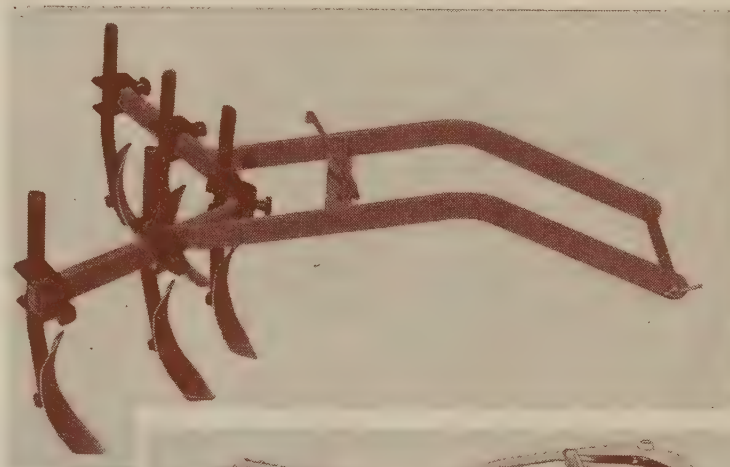
BRAKES: Available, at additional cost.

FRONT TIRES: 4.00 x 8.

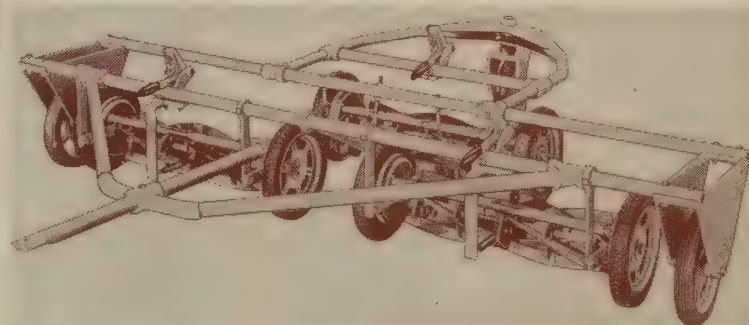
REAR TIRES: 5.00 x 12 tractor grip.

SPEEDS: 1 forward (1 1/2 to 4 miles per hour throttle and governor controlled) 1 reverse.

FUEL TANK: 1 gal. capacity (approx.) 7 hours operation.



**Culti-
vator**



Triple Gang Mower, 63 inch cut

**FASTER,
SURER ROOTING**
for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

**MORE
TOMATOES!**

FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

**TRANSPLANT
SAFELY**

TRANSPLANTONE®

Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

1/2-oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

WEED KILLERS

Our weed killer department, as usual, is keeping right up with the times. And that's saying a good deal, nowadays, when miraculous developments in weed killing are coming so fast. Ever since the new selective weed killers began to appear, we have kept in close touch with leading authorities on this work. Therefore, we KNOW the new weed killers thoroughly, and can safely advise you about their use.

2, 4-D for the farm

Careful tests by Agricultural Experiment Stations have proved that 2,4-D, properly used, is one of the greatest of all recent farm developments. Everywhere, farmers are getting amazing results.

Kill Lawn Weeds WEEDONE®

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

Trial size can, 75c • Quart, \$2.50
Gallon, \$6.50 • Larger sizes on request

SPOT-KILL Lawn Weeds WEEDUST (TRADEMARK)

2,4-D in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust—2,4-D in powder form. Just shake a pinch of Weedust directly on the weed from the can. No mixing or measuring or sprayer needed.

Large size can, 75c
Enough to kill 1,000 weeds

Self-
WATERING



New scientific flower pot feeds moisture and plant food from storage base through spun glass wick direct to the roots. Strong, beautiful, non-warp, non-fade Styron plastic. Violets and other indoor plants thrive. Six pastel shades—ivory, pink, coral, yellow, green, lavender. 4" diameter. **it's WIK-FED**
\$1.00 each.

The NEW LOOK in Flower Pots

We can help any user to plan wisely in using 2,4-D. Just ask us!

Hammond's Weed Killer

Kills poison ivy or sumach as well as ordinary weeds. Use on walks, paths, tennis court and driveways for quick results. 1 qt. 70c; 1 gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$9.00. Mixes with 40 parts water.

TAT C-LECT

KILLS CRABGRASS!

SAFE ON TURF GRASSES

Get rid of crabgrass this year and have an emerald lawn from Spring till snowfall! Start early, kill crabgrass and weeds simultaneously with TAT C-Lect, TAT Weed C-Lect combination. It's safe—it works—just follow directions.

TAT C-Lect: ½ pt., 85c;
1 pt., \$1.50; gal., \$9.75
Combination Package: \$2.25



0 "AMMATE" Ammonium Sulfamate



One thorough treatment permanently kills roots and foliage of poison ivy, tree sprouts, brush, poison oak, sumac, ragweed and other woody perennials. Non-poisonous, therefore perfect for driveways, paths, walks, vacant lots, etc. Just mix with water and apply. DO NOT USE ON

LAWNS. 2-lb. bottle, \$.85; 6-lb. bottle, \$2.25. States west of and including Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., 2-lb. bot. 95¢; 6-lb. bot. \$2.55.

stikit wicket

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. the modern fencing



PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES

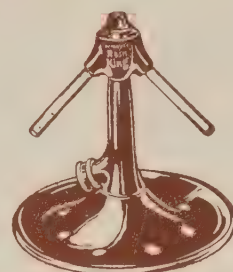
\$2.40
THE DOZEN

In cartons of two dozen (makes 24 feet of fence)

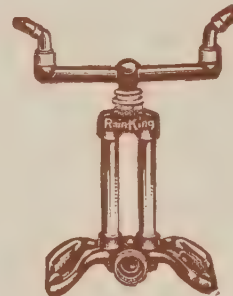
Easy to hammer into hard ground

21" High, 12" Wide, 1/4" steel enameled green

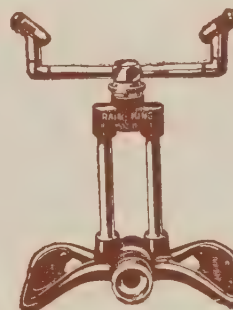
RAIN KING Sprinklers



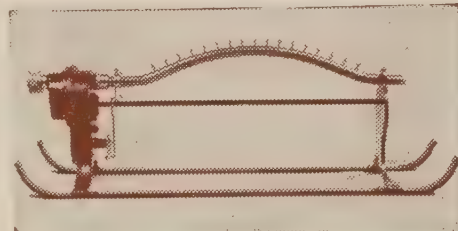
Model K—1 1/2" Size, \$7.75



Model H—1" Size, \$6.75



Model D—1" Size, \$5.50




Avon Sprinkler. A fan-type Sprinkler that will water a rectangular area 60 by 30 ft. All parts made of non-corrosive metal. Will operate on a minimum of 20 lbs. pressure. \$14.95.

GRO-QUICK

ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER
SEED UP IN 30 HRS. TRANSPLANT 2 WKS. SOONER!

Soil cable for hotbeds, plant benches; cabinets, flats. 6 sizes (Free Cat.)
J40A cable & thermo. for 1-sash \$6.75
S80A for double sash (36 sq. ft.) \$9.00



"SPOT WEED KILLER WORKS LIKE MAGIC"

Kill dandelions and other unsightly weeds without stooping or digging. Simply touch lightly with the capillary applicator of the 33" x 1" plastic WAND. Weighs 15 oz. when filled with 2,4-D — the marvel weed-killing hormone. \$1. for the WEED-WAND. Additional \$1. buys 48 fills of 2,4D WEED-WALLOP — enough to kill 100,000 weeds. Kills only the weeds you touch. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Prices subject to market change

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The standard insecticide for all leaf-eating insects on plants, shrubs and trees. For general use mix 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. 1 lb. 60c; 4 lbs., \$1.96; 24 lbs. at 39c per lb.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—NICOTINE SULPHATE SOLUTION—For killing Aphis, most species of Thrip and Leaf-hoppers on flowers, shrubs, vegetables and fruits. 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$4.15; 5 lb. \$7.90; 10 lb. \$13.75; 50 lb. \$58.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—One of the oldest and most widely used remedies for blights, mildew and other plant diseases. Mix 1 pound to 8 gallons of water for ordinary spraying. 1 lb. 35c; 4 lb. \$1.20; 24 lb. 20c per lb.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—Arsenate of Lead and Lime. An inexpensive, quick-acting insecticide for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects. 1 lb. 27c; 4 lb. bag 80c.

CHAPERONE—Liquid Dog Repellent for outdoor use on Evergreens, Trees and

Shrubs. Also keeps dogs away from garbage cans. Introductory size 60c; large size \$1.25.

COPPER SULPHATE (Blue Stone)—Make your own Bordeaux Mixture by adding Lime and water. Fine granulated. 1 lb. 20c; 5 lb. 75c; 10 lb. \$1.40; 25 lb. \$3.50; 50 lb. \$6.00; 100 lb. \$10.60.

CUTWORM BAIT—Spread throughout the garden to obtain complete control over cutworms, earwigs and sowbugs. A small quantity does a big job. 1 lb. 35c; 2½ lb. 75c.

CYANOGEN A DUST—Kills Ants, Ground-hogs, Rats and Woodchucks. Complete instructions with each package. 4 oz. pour-out can 39c; 1 lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$12.50.

CYANOGEN G FUMIGANT—Powerful and effective fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses and soil fumigation. 5 lb. \$3.75; 25 lb. \$12.50.

PEST EXTERMINATORS

TAT FORMULA

Contains ANTU

"One Lick Kills Rats"

A Tracking Bait

2 Baits, Feeding and Drinking

Ready to Use

Formula 83

4 oz. \$1.00 — Trial Size 35c

AERASOL BOMB—For flies, moths, roaches, household pests. A pressure dispenser which releases a fog-like mist which remains suspended in air up to two hours. Contains Pyrethrum and DDT. Will do 100 average size rooms. Refillable type \$3.98 (refills \$2.25); Throwaway type \$1.89; Midget (25 room capacity) 98c.

ANT BAIT—A jelly for outdoor use. Destroys garden ants. Each tube will destroy several hundred ant hills. 35c ea., 3 for \$1.00.

ANT TRAPS—For inside use. Destroys both sweet and grease eating ants. 25c ea., 4 for 89c.

DDT 10% NON-WETTABLE POWDER. For the control of lawn pests such as chinch bugs, ants, etc. Use 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.20.

DDT 50% WETTABLE POWDER. For certain vegetables. An effective spray against Jap Beetles. 1 lb. 70c; 3 lbs. \$1.60.

DDT 5% LIQUID FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. Bed bugs, silverfish, etc. 1 pt. 40c; 1 qt. 65c; 1 gal. \$2.25.

DX-DDT—The non-poisonous penetrating spray. For controlling Aphis, Leaf-hoppers, Caterpillars and small Beetles. With Rotenone. 1½ oz. 50c; 8 oz. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$5.25; 1 gal. \$13.50; 5 gals. \$55.00.

ENDOPEST—The new three-way garden control against chewing, sucking insects and fungus disease. Contains rotenone and sulphur. Gun type container. Complete 98c; extra cartridge 75c.

FERMATE—For the control of scab, brown rot, rust, etc., on fruit trees. 3 lbs. \$1.95.

GRAFTING WAX—A high grade grafting wax that will exclude air and water, necessary for successful grafting. ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c.

JAPANESE BEETLE BAIT—A liquid mixture of approved essential oils for Beetle Traps. Last longer than solid bait. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. 15c a bottle.

JAPANESE BEETLE TRAPS—Approved and scientifically designed trap, painted attractive yellow. Complete with bait holder, jar and 5 ft. trap hold. \$1.30 ea.

JAPIDEMIC. Milky disease spore dust. Kills the grub of the Jap beetle in the soil. An odorless powder containing the living spores of the organism which produces the milky disease of the grub. Each dead grub releases living spores of the disease producing organism.



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, Brass \$4.00; Chrome \$4.50; Cartridges 35c ea., 3 for \$1.00. (A product of the General Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

NOT ONLY THE RIGHT INSECTICIDES BUT THE KNOW-HOW, TOO!

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides—plus the "know how" to get results from them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here—and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area—and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

Scalecide cleans up overwintering insects on fruit trees, shade trees, shrubs and evergreens. Spray before growth starts in Spring. Qt. \$1.00; Gal. \$2.40.

Kill More Kinds of Insects

D-X Spray contains rotenone, pyrethrum and DDT for the best protection the garden has ever had. Spray flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Dilutes 1 to 400, economical. 1½ oz. 50c; 1/2 pint can \$1.75.



Harmless to plants, human beings, and domestic animals. 1 lb. will treat 4000 sq. ft. of lawn. 1/2 lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. size \$5.00.

ANTI-BEETLE GRUB FORMULA—Kills Japanese Beetle Grubs in the soil, also Asiatic Beetle Grubs, Wire Worms, Cutworms, Sowbugs and excess Earthworms. Grub proofs the soil for a period of 5 years. Contains DDT and fertilizer. Use at the rate of 21 lbs. to each 1000 sq. ft. 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.25.

LIME SULPHUR, LIQUID CONCENTRATED—The perfect spray material for combating scale of all kinds. 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.80; 5 gal. \$8.50.

LIME SULPHUR, DRY POWDER—1 lb. 35c; 5 lb. \$1.65; 12 1/2 lb. \$2.50; 25 lb. \$4.50; 50 lb. \$8.00; 100 lb. \$14.00.

NICO-FUME POWDER—Greenhouse fumigant for control of numerous species of insects. Packed in pressure fumigator containers. 1/2 lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

PARIS GREEN—A familiar, widely used insecticide poison, usually applied as a spray or used in making poison baits. 1/4 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. 75c.

PYROX WITH NICOTINE—An excellent combination spray of Copper Salts-Calcium Arsenate and Nicotine, for sucking and leaf-eating insects and fungus diseases. 20 oz. 58c; 5 lb. \$2.25.

ROTENONE DUST 75—Rotenone 3/4 of 1%, dry power, non-poisonous to humans or animals. Excellent control for leaf-eating insects. Recommended for Mexican Bean Beetle, Cabbage Worms and Aphids. 1 lb. 50c; 4 lbs. \$1.30

ROTENONE & COPPER—For control of insects and blight; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

SABADILLA DUST—For the control of all squash and melon insects. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

SYNKLOR 50-W—New! A sure control for lawn ants, chinch bugs, Jap beetles, grasshoppers. 1/2 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$1.60 per lb.; 10 lbs. \$1.55 per lb.

SCALECIDE—Used since 1904 as a reliable, simple and economical spray for San Jose, Oyster Shell, Terrapin, Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Red Mite, Aphids and many other scale and soft bodied sucking insects. Destroys many of the eggs and

larvae of insects wintering over on trees. Not an emulsion but a "soluble or miscible" oil that mixes instantly with cold water and stays mixed 1 qt. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$2.40; 5 gal. \$8.10; 15 gal. \$19.00; 30 gal. \$30.50; 55 gal. \$45.00—plus drum charges on 15-30-55 gal. containers.

SEMESAN—Disinfectant for seeds, bulbs and certain plants. Controls damping off and certain other seed-borne diseases as a result of which there frequently occurs increased germination, invigorated growth and larger yields. 1/3 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 45c; 12 oz. \$2.10; 5 lb. \$11.40; 25 lb. \$52.50.

SEMESAN BEL—For use on potatoes. Dip, drain, dry and potatoes are ready for planting. Effectively controls seed-borne disease organisms as scab, etc. Germination is usually increased. Resultant crop is bigger and of better quality potatoes. 1 lb. treats 16 to 20 bushels. 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.83.

SLUG SHOT—An old timer, but still a leader. Destroys many insects that prey upon house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, currants, vegetables and flowers. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lb. \$1.65; 25 lb. \$5.50.

SOAP, FISH OIL—An old fashioned remedy for sucking and scale insects. May be used as a spreader for other insecticides. 8 oz. 40c.

SPERGON—Powder form seed protectant to prevent damping off and decaying in wet weather. 1 oz. 25c; 5 oz. \$1.00.

SPERGON GLADIOLI DUST—A DDT dust for corns before planting. Controls thrip and rot. 2 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

SULPHUR—For the control of scab and other sulphur responding fungi. Wettable, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 95c. Dust, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c.

SUNCO SPRAY OIL—A miscible, self-emulsifying spray oil that kills scale, aphids, psylla, red mite, leaf-hopper and certain other insects that overlive winter on trees. Successfully used for the control of lacewing fly on rhododendrons. Will not injure plant. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$5.60; 55 gals. \$23.93.

TOBACCO DUST—Finely pulverized. Used for dusting to repel various insects, also for treating lawns to control Chinch Bugs. 20 oz. 25c; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$7.90.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—The perfect safeguard banding material for trees, vines and shrubs against gypsy, brown-tail and tussock moths, canker worms, ants and other crawling insects. 6 oz. 45c; 1 lb. 90c.

TREEKOTE—A pruning and grafting compound; also used for cavity filling. 1 pt. 45c; 1 qt. 65c; 1 gal. \$1.90.

TRI-GEN FOR ROSES

TRI-GEN SPRAY—three way treatment for roses and most vegetable plants. Used and highly recommended by leading rosarians. Controls insects and fungus, assuring healthy, strong and vigorously blooming roses. E Kit \$1.35; A Kit \$2.25; B Kit \$6.00; C Kit \$9.00; D-Estate kit \$30.00.

Spray with BLACK LEAF 40



Aphids (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphids. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

1 oz. Bottle, 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$4.15; 5 lb. can \$7.90.

SPERGON SEED PROTECTANT

A powder to be applied to seed before planting to prevent "Damping-off," particularly in cold wet weather. Recommended for Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Corn and other seeds, it is easy to apply to the seed and noninjurious to the user. NON-TOXIC. 1 oz. envelope, 25c; 5 oz. container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.25.

PHYGON-XL FUNGICIDE

Controls all leaf blights and fruit rot of Tomatoes, black spot of Roses, apple scab and many other plant diseases caused by fungi. A seed protectant to be dusted on Beet, Tomato Spinach Swiss Chard, Peppers and other seeds, before planting to prevent seed decay and "damping-off." 2 oz. can, 50c; 4 1/2 oz. container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.70.

PHYGON ROSE DUST INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE

A dust containing PHYGON, an outstanding fungicide for black spot and mildew control; also DDT for insect control. 1 lb. container, 75c; 5 lb. container, \$3.00.

SYNKLOR-50-W CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE

A dry wettable powder containing 50% technical chlordane. Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers Japanese beetles, Japanese beetle grubs, mole crickets, roaches, ticks and wire worms. 8 oz. can, \$1.50; 1 lb. can, \$2.50.

SYNKLOR-48-E CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE

An emulsion containing 48% technical chlordane. Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, Japanese beetle grubs, mole crickets, roaches ticks and wire worms. Use three teaspoonfuls per gallon of water as a spray. 8 oz. bottle, \$1.25; 1 qt. bottle, \$4.00.

the maker of **VIGORO** presents **EndoPest** 3-WAY GARDEN DEFENSE

Controls chewing and sucking insects and many fungus diseases... it's all the protection most gardens need!

Improved selective lawn weed killer. Kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. Easy to use with the new EndoWeed Side Spray.

EndoWeed PRESENTED BY SWISS MAKERS OF VIGORO

FARM and GARDEN TOOLS



STEEL GARDEN RAKES



Level Head Long Ferrule

RHLSC 14	14 Teeth	\$1.22 ea.
SC 14	14 Teeth	1.88 ea.
SC 16	16 Teeth	2.04 ea.

HAY FORKS



Regular 3-tine; tubular ferrules; bent handle; 13-inch oval tines

RHAB 33 1/2	3 1/2 ft. handle	\$1.75 ea.
RHAB 34	4 ft. handle	1.83 ea.
RHAB 34 1/2	4 1/2 ft. handle	1.93 ea.
RHAB 35	5 ft. handle	2.08 ea.

MANURE FORKS

Five-tine; tubular ferrules—13-inch tines

A54.	long handle, 4 ft.	\$2.84
A5D.	32-inch bent D handle.	2.94
RHA6D.	32-inch bent D handle. 6-tine.	2.70

SPEEDY CULTIVATOR



Four teeth—4 1/3 ft. handle

4SC		\$2.14 ea.
SL3		1.88 ea.

SCYTHE SNATHS

	Each
No. 50. Ash Grass	\$3.25
No. 105. Bush Snaths	3.58

BUSH HOOKS

	Each
Earle Special, with 36-in; handle (3 lbs.)	\$3.50
Little Giant	3.00

SHOVELS

Razor Back—round or square point
long or short handle\$2.40

SPADES

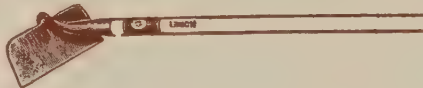
Razor Back—short handle\$2.40

FOUR-TINE SPADING FORK



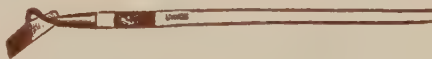
12-inch Tines; approximate width: 7 1/2 inches; 30-inch I. D. handle SALD \$2.40 ea.
Heavy Duty SAHD\$2.70 ea.

MEADOW HOE



Long Socket Pattern; 2 1/2 inches deep; 4 1/3-ft. handle
RHSG 6 1/2" or 7"\$1.57 ea.

SQUARE TOP ONION HOE



4 1/3 ft. handle; blade width 7 inches; blade depth 1 3/4 inches.
No. STO7Each \$1.83

MEADOW HOE

4 1/3-ft. handle; blade width 8 inches; blade depth 2 3/4 inches.
No. SM8Each \$1.98

TURF EDGER (Flat Top)

4-ft. handle; blade 9 inches wide; 4 3/4 inches deep. TE or SL15Each \$1.88

POTATO HOOKS

Long ferrules—4 1/3-ft. handle; 7-inch tines; goose neck pattern
No. 5GN. 5 Tine True Temper. Each \$2.58

MORTAR HOES

Shank Pattern, 5 1/2-ft. handle	
MR9-MM9	\$3.25
MR10-MM10	3.50

SCUFFLE HOE

(Push or Pull)

2 1/2 inches deep; 8 inches wide; 5-ft. handle GSHEach \$2.58

WOODEN RAKES

No. 05. Hay Rake, 14 teeth	\$1.65
No. 39X. Lawn Rake, 28 teeth	1.82

GRASS HOOKS

Each, No. 3\$1.00

PRUNERS

Seymour Smith Snap-Cut

No. 419—Snap-cut, 8 inch	\$2.75
No. 119—Snap-cut, 8 inch	2.50
No. 118—Ladies' 6 inch Snap-cut	1.89
No. 122—Clipper 8 inch	1.50
No. 151—Forged 9 inch	1.50
No. 45—Long handled	2.50
No. 48—Long handle	3.00
No. 102—Long handle	4.75
Porter—Long handle all steel	
No. 120, \$7.50; No. 2, \$8.50; No. 3, \$9.75	

POLE PRUNERS

No. 1312—Two 6 ft. jointed sections.	\$5.00
No. 3-10—Ten ft. pole	4.50
No. 111—Pruner head only, 1" cap.	3.50

HEDGE SHEARS

Flame hardened blades, 8 in. blades, \$2.75; 9 1/2 in. blade 3.00
Multi-power—Cutlery steel, serrated edge, rubber grips, shock absorbing bumpers. 9 1/2 inch, No. 326 5.50

GRASS SHEARS



No. 157—Ezy-cut	\$1.95
No. 4—Grasnips	1.45
No. 1—Doo Klips	1.95
Long handled Doo Klips	\$3.50
Sheep Shears—rubber grip	1.65
Grass Whips	1.90

GRASS SCYTHES

English Grass Scythe, 34"	\$5.25
Standard Grass Scythe	2.25
BUSH SCYTHE	2.25



MASTER HANDI-CART

Every gardener needs one!

With a Masters "Handi-Cart" garden work is really a pleasure. New and greater convenience for the 101 odd jobs around the home, garden, garage, yard. Built extra strong to stand overloading and abuse. Sturdily supported sheet metal body, solid steel axle, disc wheels, rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy

No. 18S. 3 cu. ft. capacity,	\$9.95 ea.
No. 20S. 3 1/2 cu. ft. capacity with semi-pneumatic rubber-tired wheels.	\$11.75 ea.

LAWN ROLLERS

Dunham Waterweight
Plain Bearing Roller

No. 2. Diam., 14 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$18.00.
No. 4. Diam., 18 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$22.00.
No. 7. Diam., 24 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$26.00.



BRADLEY'S SEED STORE, Providence, R. I.

ORDER BLANK

Date _____, 194____

Enclosed, find \$_____ for which ship merchandise named below

By express ☐ By freight ☐ By mail ☐ Best way ☐
(Check which you prefer)

YOUR NAME _____
(All members of one family please order under one name)

Address _____ R.F.D. _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Amount Enclosed

Money Order _____

Check _____

Cash _____

Stamps _____

TOTAL _____

NOTICE—Remittance by Postal Money Order is a guarantee against loss. We prefer them for our mutual protection. Use them if convenient.

Quantity

Name of Article Wanted

Price

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED, READY TO SEAL
NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY



TOTAL AMOUNT

Amount of Sales Tax, if any

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE

Extremely unstable prices under the current post-war conditions makes it very difficult to guarantee our prices for long periods of time. So, for this season at least it will be necessary to adopt the policy—

THAT ALL PRICES SHOWN IN THE 1949 GARDEN ANNUAL ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PARCEL POST RATES

All packet seeds, both vegetables and flowers, are **POSTPAID**. On all other items, be sure to add Parcel Post. See rates below: On seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, etc., within U. S. and Possessions. Effective January 1, 1949.

ZONE	MILEAGE	FIRST POUND OR FRACTION	ADDITIONAL POUND OR FRACTION TO 10 POUNDS	ADDITIONAL POUND OR FRACTION FROM 10 TO 70 POUNDS
		10c	1c	3/4c
Local		12c	2-1/10c	2c
1 and 2	150	13c	3c	2-8/10c
	150- 300	14c	4 1/2c	4 1/4c
	300- 600	15c	6c	5 1/2c
	600-1000	16c	7 1/2c	7 1/4c
	1000-1400	17c	9 1/2c	9 1/4c
	1400-1800	18c	11 1/2c	11 1/4c
	over 1800			

FOLD ON THIS LINE

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE

All gardeners of experience know that success with seeds, bulbs, etc. depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accord-
 ance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty,
 express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants.
 We sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in
 all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE
 Woodworth Bradley, Inc.
 131 Dorrance Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

USE
 LETTER
 POSTAGE
 HERE

STATE _____

TOWN _____

STREET _____

FROM _____

Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER

Insect-O-Gun

- ... attaches to garden hose
- ... used by thousands everywhere
- ... Advertised in leading home and garden magazines.

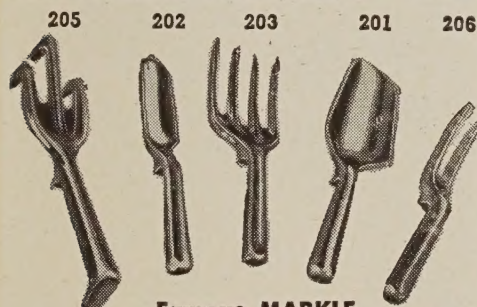
NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$4.95



Harco Sprayer.

Sprays up, down, or sideways, without adjustment.

Just squeeze the hand-grip and with Harco's conveniently-long extension rod you easily send a penetrating cloud of spray onto tops of tall shrubbery, 'neath the undersides of small plants, and into hard-to-reach places. Fitted with an easy-to-clean and inexpensive, 1-qt. Mason jar container. \$2.95

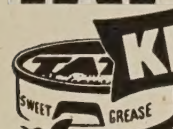


Famous MARKLE FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

Highest Quality—Lowest Prices

- 205—Claw Cultivator, 80c; 202—Transplanter, 70c; 203—Cultivating Fork, 75c; 201—Trowel, 75c
207—5-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203, 205, 206) boxed, \$3.70
208—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 203, 205) boxed, \$2.30
204—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203) boxed, \$2.20

TAT ANT TRAP



KILLS ENTIRE NEST

Ideal for household use. Attracts both sweet and grease-eating ants who carry bait back to wipe out entire nest. Metal container protects children, pets. Price 25c. ea.

MO-GO

KILLS MOLES & GOPHERS
Results guaranteed. Just place in runs. Large container (over 300 baits): \$1.00.



Easy to Use . . . Efficient

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

HUDSON "SIMPLEX" PERFECTION

The Higher the Pressure, the Tighter the Seal

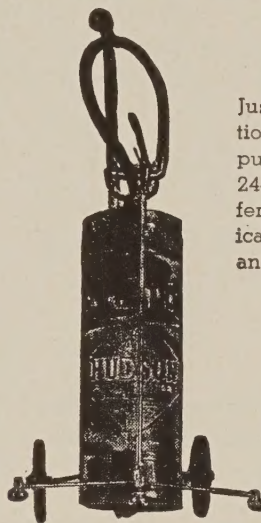
Simplest, safest, most dependable compression sprayer ever made. Cover seals from inside of tank . . . pressure provides positive leak-proof seal. Holds 4 gallons. All welded tank. All angle nozzle. Extra wide carrying straps with 3" x 10" pad. HUDSON CLIMAX, same advanced design but 3½ gallon tank, regular straps, fixed angle nozzle. HUDSON CLIMAX JR., same as Climax except 2½ gallon capacity.



No Weeds—No Work

HUDSON 2, 4-D SPRAYER

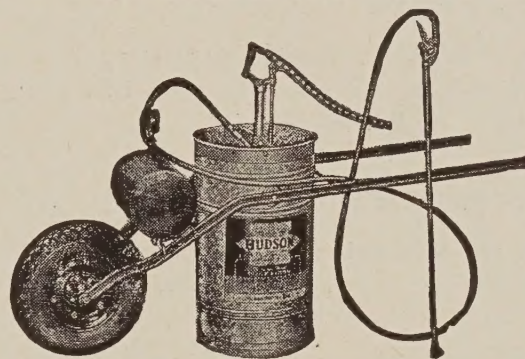
Just fill tank with weed-killer solution—pump up—open valve—and push sprayer across lawn. Sprays 24-inch swath. Ideal for liquid fertilizer too. Copper tank. Chemical-proof hose. Two models—3½ and 2½ gallons.



Big Value At Low Cost

HUDSON Funnel-Top LEADER

Premium quality materials and workmanship. Funnel-top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons. Large powerful pump. Valve locks open for continuous spraying.



HUDSON Sunshine Porta-Sprayer

Compact, perfectly balanced, powerful sprayer. Provides 250 lbs. pressure. Use for all spraying work. 12½ gallon tank . . . non-clogging agitator on strainer. With or without pressure tank . . . with pneumatic, cushion or steel wheel.

HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER

Large capacity, long reach, powerful blast. Directional nozzle. Discharges just a puff or a blast at will. Easy to fill. A "must" in every garden and home.

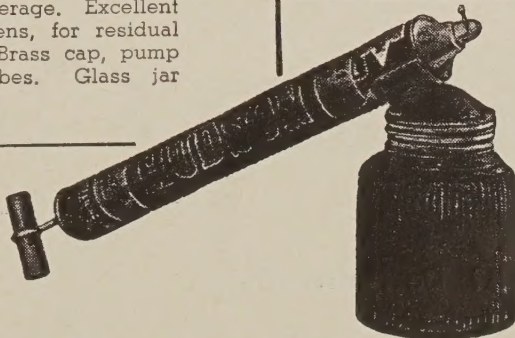


HUDSON HOMESTEAD SPRAYER

Double-tube nozzle gives twice the spray, twice the coverage. Excellent for small home gardens, for residual spraying anywhere. Brass cap, pump end and syphon tubes. Glass jar holds 24 oz.

HUDSON CRITIC SPRAYER

A flick of the nozzle pin gives fine mist or wet residual spray. Glass jar holds 24 oz. Same principle also in HUDSON MERCURY with heavy tinplate container.



ASK US

about other sprayers for garden, home, farm orchard and other uses.

BRADLEY'S GRASS SEED MIXTURES

for beautiful Rhode Island lawns . . .

You supply the particulars of your lawn site and we'll supply the lawn seed that will more than please you with results.

Golf Course Seed for lawns

The finest seed mixture sold. Beautiful, permanent, smooth, uniform, rich green turf. Bent formula. 1 lb. 99c; 2 lbs. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$4.83; 10 lbs. \$9.60; 100 lbs. \$93.00.

Roger Williams Park Mixture

The general standard in Rhode Island for permanent, weed free turf. 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.28; 10 lbs. \$8.40; 100 lbs. \$81.00.

Fair Green

For banks and terraces, seaside and light sandy soils. Contains deep rooting grasses and white clover. 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.48; 5 lbs. \$3.68; 10 lbs. \$7.20; 100 lbs. \$69.00.

Davis Park

A competitive mixture containing white clover. Suitable for most any type of soil. More lasting than ordinary seed mixture in its price class. 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.08; 5 lbs. \$2.63; 10 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

Grogreen

An old standby for patching up purposes and inexpensive lawns. Quick growing and lasting. 1 lb. 48c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

Shady

Used in the shade only, contains no blue grass. Can be used with confidence and is not to be confused with shady mixture sold for less money. 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.28; 10 lbs. \$8.40; 100 lbs. \$81.00.

Whether it's just the corner of the lawn, or a great airport to be seeded, BRADLEY'S is the authoritative, dependable source for good grass seed—and good advice.

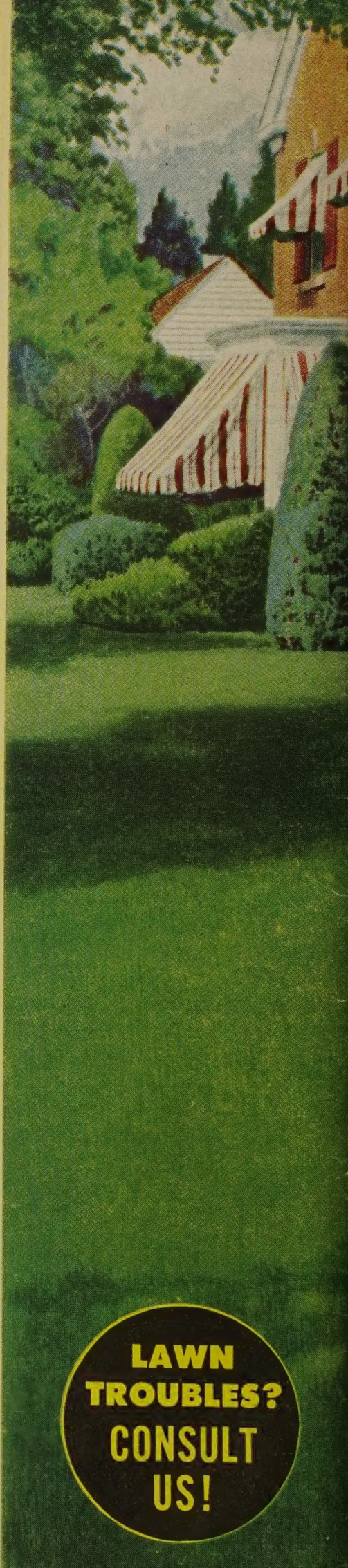
BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

Woodworth Bradley, Inc.

131 Dorrance St.

Phone Dexter-1-4226

PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND



**LAWN
TROUBLES?
CONSULT
US!**